FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 175 *7 September 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Poland Comments on U.S. SALT II Ratification Debate [Bogdanowicz] BB 1

ALBANIA

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on National Day B 1
Lleshi Greets Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi on National Holiday B 1
Foreign Minister Receives Greek Ambassador 3 September B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Greets Castro, Havana Nonalined Conference C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]
Zhivkov, Todorov Send National Day Message to Vietnamese Leaders C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Sep]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Havana Nonalined Conference D 1
President Husak Greetings [Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Sep] D 1
Kampuchea Controversy [Fiala in SMENA 5 Sep] D 2
Daily on Role of Nonalined [Vychodil in RUDE PRAVO 30 Aug] D 2
Tito-Castro Presummit Talks [Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Sep] D 5
Foreign Trade Minister Barcak Returns From Turkey D 5
CPCZ's Kabrhelova Leaves for Moscow Conference D 6
Annual Harvest Festival Begins in Nitra D 6
Party Leaders in Attendance D 6
Colotka Address D 6
Fojtik Attends North Bohemian Regional Committee Session D 11
Briefs: Delegation Return From Afghanistan D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets Castro, Havana Nonalined Conference E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep]
Consular Treaty Signed With United States [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Sep] E 2
Harry Tisch, Delegation Meet Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat in Libya E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep]
DKP Criticism of FRG 'White Book' on Defense Noted E 3
Sindermann Receives Vietnamese Supreme Court Delegation E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Sep]
Zambian Party Official Holds Talks in Berlin With Mittag E 4
Ambassador Presents Aid Consignment to ZAPU Secretary E 4
Minister at Leipzig Fair Visits Swedish, Dutch, UK Stands E 4
Hermann Axen Receives Maltese CP Leader E 5
Chile's Corvalan Thanks SED for Solidarity [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Sep] E 5
PDRY Military Attache Celebrates Army Day [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep] E 6
ADN, MONTSAME News Agency Sign Cooperation Agreement E 6

Daily Reports Belgian Interest in Expanding Trade E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Sep]
Honecker Cables Congratulations to Soviet City E 6
Authorities Arrest FRG Citizen for 'Abuse of Transit Agreement' E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Sep]
Authorities Return Runaway Child to West Berlin E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Sep]
Honecker Greets Peace Council Plenum in Berlin E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Sep]
Hager Addresses Opening of GDR Anniversary Exhibition E 8

HUNGARY

Reportage Continues on Visit by FRG Chancellor Schmidt F 1
Kadar Interview With FRG Radio F 1
Meeting With Huszar F 3
Representatives at Final Session F 3
4 September Kadar Dinner Toast [NEPSZABADSAG 5 Sep] F 3
6 September Schmidt Press Conference [Nemes] F 5
6 September Departure [Krasso] F 7
Joint Communique F 7
Gyenes Receives SFRY's Franc Popit F 10
Briefs: Venezuelan Communist Delegation F 10

POLAND

Gierek Departs 7 September for 2-Day Visit to France G 1
Gierek Greets Castro on Nonalined Conference [TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep] G 1
Dutch Prime Minister, Foreign Minister To Pay Official Visit G 1
Kruczek Addresses International TU Session in Warsaw G 2
[GLOS PRACY 4 Sep]
Government War Anniversary Message to All Nations G 3
PAP Interviews Finance Minister Kisiel G 4
Premier Appoints Director for Council of Ministers Office G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Aug]
Gierek Receives Delegation of Railwaymen G 5
Gierek Sends Letter to Warsaw Youth Peace Seminar G 6
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 1-2 Sep]

ROMANIA

Reportage on Activities for Libyan Anniversary Celebration H 1
Ceausescu Telegram H 1
Patan Delegation [SCINTEIA 5 Sep] H 1
RCP Sends Message to U.S. Communist Party Congress H 1
Andrei Meets With Delegates to Nonalined Summit in Havana H 2
Burtica Receives PRC Deputy Coal Minister; Protocol Signed H 2
AGERPRES, PRC News Agency Sign Agreement in Bucharest H 3
Deputy Premier Trofin Meets Serbia's Stambolic H 3
Radio Reports Appointment of New U.S. Envoy to UN H 3
Cazacu Receives Peruvian Socialist Leader H 3
Malita-Led Delegation Activities at UNCSTD in Vienna Reported H 4
Reportage on Activities Celebrating 22PRK National Day H 4
Ambassador's Press Conference H 4
Bucharest Festive Meeting H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Meets With Foreign Leaders in Havana 6 September I 1
DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok I 1
Julius Nyerere I 1
Moussa Traore of Mali I 2
Yasir 'Arafat I 2
Minic Meets With Foreign Leaders in Havana 6 September I 3
POLISARIO Delegation I 3
Lebanon's Al-Huss I 3
Vrhovec Addresses Havana Ministerial Meeting 31 August I 3
[BORBA 2 Sep]
Dolanc Reviews Progress of Havana Nonalined Conference I 6
POLITIKA Reviews Castro Speech, Efforts To Win Arab Support I 11
[Julius, 5 Sep]
POLITIKA Scores Cuba Over Views on Nonalinement I 12
[Prlja, 3 Sep]
Protest Over Cuban Minister's Action on Kampuchea [Vukmanovic] I 14
BORBA Reports on Kampuchean Representation in Havana I 14
[Decermic and Pavlovic, 4 Sep]
Zagreb Radio Reports on Zhukov PRAVDA Article on Nonalined Summit I 15
Tito Grants Interview to Lebanese Newspaper AL-ANWAR I 15
[Cairo MENA]
$15 Million Credit Agreement Signed With Ethiopia I 16
Tito Sends Condolences on Mountbatten's Death I 16

POLAND COMMENTS ON U.S. SALT II RATIFICATION DEBATE

LD061440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Wojciech Bogdanowicz commentary]

[Text] As you may have heard the U.S. Senate has just about completed the discussion of the SALT II agreement. But recently the CIA has issued a report according to which a detachment of Soviet troops was supposed to be stationed in Cuba with a strength of between 2,000 and 3,000 men. This whole affair has nothing to do with the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, but the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to discuss the CIA report before it resumes its debate of SALT II. This has given the treaty's opponents an opportunity to slow down the ratification procedure. Because they cannot completely stop the ratification they are trying to at least delay it. It seems to me that these efforts are in fact of little importance and sooner or later the Soviet-U.S. treaty will come into force, perhaps even this year. This is the view of most of American observers who maintain that even the senators who are, so far, undecided will vote for the agreement. Why the change? The reason is not only that most Americans are in favor of the ratification--and they favor it because they appreciate the importance of the treaty in limiting strategic arms, even if it only represents a necessary compromise--no, the reason for the change of mood on Capital Hill is that parallel with the ratification there will take place an increase in U.S. arms spending. This is how the situation looks and that is why a compromise will be needed. On the one hand, President Carter and his assistants will get the treaty ratified, (?whereas) the opponents of SALT II will get the satisfaction of an increased arms budget. How big an increase will this be? The figure most often mentioned is 3 percent next year. But as far as the purpose of the additional sums is concerned the view of the U.S. press is that the arms programs already in hand do not, in fact, call for any increases and the budget increase will be used for, among other things, the modernization of bomber aircraft, the development of the fleet and for service pay increases. This is a kind of American (?musical chairs).

The earlier plans to introduce amendments to the text of the agreement seem to have been abandoned, although proposals to this end are still being heard. Some U.S. politicians aired their doubts directly to the Soviet side. For example, not so long ago during its visit to Moscow, a delegation of U.S. Congressmen questioned Soviet plans with regard to the Backfire bomber. According to the Western press the delegation has given due assurances on the matter. All in all relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are, in my view, not bad at all, although it is possible to gain a different impression when reading Western newspapers or when listening to statements made by some politicians. Clearly there is some irritation. The affair of the Soviet ballerina or the well-published CIA revelations have not helped to improve Moscow-Washington relations, but all in all there is a great deal of pragmatism, cooperation and agreement rather than confrontation in these relations.

Could things be better? The answer is certainly yes, but after all one has to be realistic and be aware of the divergences between the two most powerful states. The Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement is not yet in force and several months will pass before it is. But the agreement is something more than merely a military treaty; it is also a political barometer indicating the climate between the Soviet Union and the United States. Sometimes the weather is changeable in a depression, at other times the pointer moves to more desirable weather because, after all, clear skies are rare in political meteorology. And one more thing: When SALT II comes into force it will mean more negotiations on limiting strategic arms, a further, more distinct progress. Let us remember this.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011519 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP]; Trong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, SRV premier:

On the occasion of the SRV national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and ourselves personally, we send you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the VCP, the National Assembly and the SRV Government our cordial greetings.

In their long struggle for freedom and national independence, the people of Vietnam have clashed with bitter enemies. With rare heroism, they achieved a historic victory over the U.S. imperialists and are today resolutely struggling to defend their homeland against the aggressive activity of the Chinese social imperialists.

The Vietnamese people have achieved great successes in the reconstruction of the economy and the continued development of all sectors of life. The Albanian people rejoice over the achievements of the Vietnamese people and wish them ever greater victories.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Vietnam strengthen constantly.

LIESHI GREETS LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU311738 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

It is my pleasure, on the occasion of Libya's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself personally, to send you our sincere greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Libyan people and the development and prosperity of your country.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR 3 SEPTEMBER

AU032120 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, today received Konstandinos Politis, Greek ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the presentation of the latter's credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ZHIVKOV GREETS CASTRO, HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU051309 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the sixth summit of nonalined countries]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Permit me, on behalf of the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on my own behalf to most cordially greet you and through you, all participants in the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries.

The international atmosphere in which this responsible forum is taking place is characterized by an intensified peoples' struggle for the consolidation of universal peace. The guarantee of a peaceful future for mankind demands a further intensification of the process of detente which opens vast opportunities to resolve the most topical problems of the struggle for peace and international cooperation, of the struggle for the peoples' freedom and independence. The urgent demand at the present stage of development is the task of taming the forces of aggression and reaction in order to stop the armaments race and to achieve a transition to detente in the military sector as well as disarmament. The signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty represented an important step forward in limiting and stopping the armaments race, in improving the international atmosphere and in achieving the supreme goal--a complete ban on the production of nuclear arms and the liquidation of stockpiled nuclear weapons.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, is devoting unrelenting efforts to establishing a lasting and just peace on earth, to disbanding all military blocs, to developing relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage among all states. Our country wholeheartedly supports the peoples struggling for national and social liberation. It is contributing to the liquidation of the results of colonial oppression and racism, to the liquidation of the manifestations of injustice and dictatorship, to the liquidation of manifestations of exploitation in international economic relations. Our country actively contributes to the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the nonalined movement as an important factor in international life and as an active link in the worldwide front of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression.

We are profoundly convinced that the vast mutual cooperation between socialist and nonalined countries will also in the future continue to contribute to a great extent to the settlement of the most vitally important questions of peace and security for the people of the world and of mankind's progress.

Allow me, along with wishes for the complete success of your work, to express my confidence that the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government, which is being held in the capital of Socialist Cuba, will once more confirm the aspiration of the participants in the nonalined countries movement to rally all forces of peace and social progress in building a world free of wars and weapons, free of oppression and starvation--a world of constant material and intellectual upsurge of the world's people.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE LEADERS

AU051244 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to SRV President Ton Duc Thang; Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and Pham Van Dong, SRV premier, on the occasion of the SRV national holiday]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of the Bulgarian people and ourselves, we convey to the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, to the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], to the fraternal people of Vietnam and to you personally, most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 2 September national holiday of the SRV.

Throughout the last 34 years the people of Vietnam, under the leadership of the VCP--its tested vanguard--and in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, with the solidarity and support of progressive public opinion, inflicted a consistent defeat upon the forces of colonialism, imperialism and expansion, and achieved glorious victories in the struggle to construct a peaceful, united, independent and socialist Vietnam.

Loyal to their international duty, the Bulgarian people added their voices to the powerful movement of peace and progressive public opinion throughout the world in completely and unconditionally denouncing the perfidious aggression of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against the SRV, unmasking the intrigues and maneuvers of the imperialists and Maoists on the so-called question of "Indochinese refugees," and unmasking the antisocialist and provocative character of the anti-Vietnam campaign, fanned by Beijing and by the reactionary West.

Today the Vietnamese communists and working people of the SRV are celebrating their national holiday in an atmosphere of working upsurge and full readiness to defend the freedom, independence and socialist achievements of their motherland. The fraternal people of Vietnam are consistently and actively contributing to the consolidation of the political and economic cooperation and interaction among the states belonging to the socialist community and to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist orientation of the nonalined movement.

With all their hearts the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people wish their Vietnamese brothers new successes in implementing the decisions of the fourth VCP Congress in their noble struggle to transform Vietnam into a developed and flourishing socialist state.

We are glad to express our conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation as well as solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples--relations which are being built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--will achieve new heights and will develop and be intensified to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples, to the benefit of the socialist community, to the benefit of the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and progress throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

President Husak Greetings

AU051425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent the participants of the sixth summit conference of the movement of nonalined countries in Havana the following greetings message:

In the name of the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people and in my own name I send the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries friendly greetings and wish your negotiations many successes. We are glad that this important meeting is being held in the capital of the Republic of Cuba, one of the states that stood at the cradle of the movement and a state consistently promoting the implementation of its principles.

The CSSR holds in high regard the movement of nonalined countries as an influential force in contemporary international relations. We are linked with the member states of the movement by relations of sincere friendship and all-round cooperation, which we want to continue developing in all spheres and on the principles of equal rights, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs.

We welcome the fact that the nonalined countries are adopting actively positive stances on matters of war and peace, on disarmament, and that they are supporting the efforts for further consolidating the peaceful coexistence of states with different sociopolitical systems and striving to deepen the process of international detente and to expand it to all parts of the world.

In cooperation with the other progressive forces the world over, the member countries of the movement are defending their independence and sovereignty, striving to rebuild international relations on democratic principles and to bring about a new international economic order, and fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of racism. The people and Government of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the foreign policy of which is consistently aimed at identical aims, express their sincere sympathy and support for this effort of the movement of nonalined countries.

We also highly appreciate the nonalined movement's role in the efforts to halt feverish armament and solve the disarmament problem, which is in the most vital interests of all peace-loving mankind. In cooperation with all countries we are resolved to continue constructively promoting the speedier practical materialization of the conclusions of the 10th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, devoted to disarmament. That is why the CSSR, led by the endeavor to contribute toward the implementation of these conclusions and to unite and mobilize in this direction the efforts of the international community, is submitting to the approaching 34th UN General Assembly session a proposal to adopt a declaration on international cooperation for achieving disarmament aims. We trust this proposal will find a favorable response among the member states of the movement. We regard the expansion of this kind of cooperation as a contribution to the joint fight to maintain world peace and achieve progress and understanding among the peoples.

We are convinced that the results of the sixth conference of the movement of nonalined countries in Havana will lead to a yet greater cohesion of forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, disarmament, freedom, independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

Kampuchea Controversy

AU061530 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Correspondent Zbynek Fiala dispatch: "Two Symbols; The First Moments at the Nonalined Summit in Havana"]

[Excerpt] The artifically stirred up "issue of the representation of Kampuchea" has become an unfortunate symbol of the Havana nonalined summit. In the course of the conference of ministers a group of states has gradually formed which stubbornly raised this question again and again, thus obstructing the negotiations and thwarting in fact, the discussion of the prepared agenda within the planned schedule. The ministers were negotiating even on Sunday, contrary to the original program, and in the end they had to adopt an unusual solution, to negotiate the matter anew--even at the time of the session of the summit conference.

It is a mystery to judiciously thinking people why anyone should claim the alleged legitimacy of the unprecedently criminal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, which ceased to exist long ago. It is well known who is trying to revive this diplomatic affair. It is, above all, Be.jing, which overtly supports the remnants of Pol Pot's troups, using the argument of "defense" against an alleged Vietnamese aggression. These arguments fail to note that it was Pol Pot's clique that conducted the fratricidal attacks on Vietnam and, to an even greater degree, on its own people and that it is China that is boasting of having conflicts with all its neighbors. This is probably the case because what is involved is not so much the fact but a pretext that could split the movement.

Daily on Role of Nonalined

AU041520 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Frantisek Vychodil article: "Prior to the Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana; An Influential Force"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] It would be erroneous to regard the nonalined movement as something monolithic and to appriase the situation in it as idyllic. It represents not only A NEW, BUT ALSO A MOST COMPLICATED--AND IN MANY RESPECTS CONTROVERSIAL--STREAM IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. A constant struggle is taking place within the movement for the interpretation and implementation of the principles of nonalinement and the very nature of the movement's activities and its further development. This is primarily due to its rather heterogeneous composition; its members are states with different social systems--ranging from socialist countries to semifeudal monarchies--and with differing levels of social and economic development and social and political orientations. The situation is also complicated by controversial territorial questions and other problems, which are the legacy of the colonial past.

From all this there follows the extent of compromises made in the implementation of the movement's principles. And this also demands from its participants an extraordinary ability to overcome everything that makes it impossible to concentrate on the solution of the main tasks.

Nonalinement does not envisage apathy, inactivity or resignation vis-a-vis the burning problems of the present. Like the countries of the socialist community, the nonalined countries are UNDERTAKING STEPS AIMED AT INTENSIFYING THE PROCESS OF DETENTE, SO THAT IT SPREADS ALL OVER THE WORLD AND IS COMPLEMENTED BY A DETENTE ALSO IN THE MILITARY SPHERE.

At the same time one must not overlook the attempts to ignore THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN INSURING PEACE, SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT. Certain streams in the movement are not strictly differentiating between the policy of the socialist countries and that of the imperialist states and are voicing the thesis about the "same responsibility" of developed countries and the great powers' hegemonism. Likewise, the attempts to reduce the substance of the policy of nonalinement to the specific interests of small and medium-sized nations under the guise of "absolute neutrality" have not yet disappeared.

THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD NEUTRALISM IN THE BATTLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM HAS BEEN CONFIRMED IN QUITE A FEW OF THE MOVEMENT'S DOCUMENTS.

From the time the movement emerged and up to the present, neocolonialist strategy has been striving to hamper the consolidation of the nonalined countries' independence and autonomy; to reduce their influence on the international events by fanning territorial conflicts and national and religious disputes among them; to ward off their rapprochement with their natural and most reliable ally--the socialist community; and to change nonalinement into an antisocialist movement.

In the initial stage of the movement, imperialism attacked it head-on and publicly called nonalinement an "amoral and shortsighted concept." TODAY THE WESTERN STATES ARE FORCED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE MOVEMENT'S AUTHORITY AND ITS ENHANCED INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD EVENTS, AND SO THEY ARE USING SLIGHTLY MORE DISGUISED METHODS. They sometimes even seek out a compromise with those on whom only yesterday they shamelessly foisted their will. They are counting on the heterogeneous composition of the participants, on the divergence of their political and social interests and ideological opinions, and they are fanning controversies among them.

In the period of preparations for the Havana conference the subversive activities of imperialist circles and their helpers were considerably activated. Together with Beijing they are now particularly striving to shake the authority of Cuba and Vietnam in the movement. For this they are abusing Cuba's international assistance to African nations, the Vietnamese support for the Cambodian people and the open question of Cambodia's representation in the movement, the Arab states' proposal to exclude Egypt, and also other problems that are the subject of an internal exchange of opinions among the ranks of the nonalined countries. Beijing's great-power and hegemonist line and its armed attack on a country that is a member of the movement, as well as its policy of escalating tension and provoking conflicts among the ranks of the nonalined--all this is deeply hostile to the movement.

Under these conditions a lot of work awaits the progressive wing of the movement at the Havana conference, work aimed at successfully defending the existing positive results and at consolidating the movement's anti-imperialist orientation. This can be achieved on the basis of the unity and anti-imperialist cohesion of the nonalined countries themselves, and on the basis of their solidarity with the socialist states and with all forces fighting for peace, independence and social progress.

Time and again certain forces in the movement replace an objective analysis of the distribution of international class forces by the false structures of the CONCEPT OF "IDENTICAL DISTANCE." The West is making use of this theory, which ignores the basic discrepancy in the present world, to push through among the public in nonalined countries views that are based on a distorted idea of the political map of the present world; and the West is also trying to divert them from cooperation with the countries of the Socialist community.

Even among the ranks of certain nonalined countries the opinion is being voiced that the great powers and blocs are to blame for the aggravation of the international situation and that the rapprochement with the socialist states allegedly contradicts the antibloc substance of the movement. Yet more dangerous are the demands that the countries pursuing an active anti-imperialist policy should be excommunicated from the movement under the pretext of the battle "for the purity" of nonalinement. THE ATTEMPTS TO SET THE NONALINEMENT MOVEMENT AGAINST THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM ARE ISOLATING THESE COUNTRIES, WHICH ARE THUS VOLUNTARILY GIVING UP THE SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES OF THE PRESENT.

The economic continuation of this concept is the IDEA OF THE "IDENTICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BACKWARDNESS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THEIR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES." At the Fifth Session of the Manila Conference on Trade and Development the nonalined countries could again convince themselves that the results of their efforts to date scarcely represent marked progress in materializing the reconstruction of international economic relations.

There, too, it was confirmed that the prospects of the further battle for reconstructing international economic relations will in many respects depend on the further development of the correlations of class forces on a world-wide scale and on how speedily the economic strength of the socialist community will grow and the cooperation of developing countries with the community will deepen.

For the first time the supreme conference of the movement will be convening on Latin American soil--in Cuba, which is the founding member and a consistent proponent of all the decisions adopted by the movement. Socialist Cuba, enjoyed considerable international authority, has developed considerable political-diplomatic activity within the framework of preparations for the conference, with which it neutralized the attempts to undermine the conference or diminish its significance. A number of official Cuban delegations has visited almost all member-countries of the movement. The conference is expected to become a significant event in international politics and a considerable number of heads of state and governments are expected to attend it.

The countries of the socialist community are overjoyed at the successes of nonalined countries and at the overall positive balance of their movement. For decades the potential strength of the world socialist system has been the reliable guarantee of the national independence and autonomy of young states and the factor which contributed toward the development and further deepening of the national liberation movement. Without the support of the countries of the socialist community and their decisive influence on the nature of international relations the nonalined movement of countries would have been unable to successfully develop--imperialism would have stifled it at birth.

We are favorably evaluating the movement and we are actively supporting all the actions of nonalined countries that are aimed at eliminating from international relations all that could threaten world peace and the freedom and independence of nations. OUR ATTITUDE TO THE MOVEMENT ALWAYS WAS, AND IS, FORMED ON PRINCIPLED AND STABLE FOUNDATIONS THAT ARE NOT SUBJECTED TO THE INFLUENCES OF ANY TIME-SERVING AND TEMPORARY FACTORS. Together with the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia consistently sides with the forces fighting for national and social liberation. The alliance of these two streams of the world revolutionary process is one of the inexhaustible sources of the strength of the nonalined movement, the guarantee of the further consolidation and enhancement of its role in the present world.

Tito-Castro Presummit Talks

AU041420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz dispatch: "The Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined States Is Beginning; an Event of Great Significance"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Havana--AFTER ANIMATED AND EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER IN CUBA'S CAPITAL FIRST THE AMBASSADORS AND EXPERTS, AND THEN, TOWARD THE END OF THE WEEK, THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE NONALINED STATES, THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE NONALINED MOVEMENT STARTED THIS MORNING [3 September].

IN THE LAST FEW DAYS ATTENTION WAS GREATLY CONCENTRATED AMONG OTHER THINGS, ON THE TALKS BETWEEN FIDEL CASTRO, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL AND HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, AND JOSIP BROZ TITO, LCY CHAIRMAN AND SFRY PRESIDENT. THEIR SATURDAY MEETING WAS IMPORTANT FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COURSE TO BE TAKEN BY THE COMING 5 DAYS OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE. IT IS NO SECRET THAT BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CUBA AND YUGOSLAVIA (AND NOT ONLY BETWEEN THEM, OF COURSE) THERE ARE DIFFERENCES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AS WELL AS OF MATTERS CONCERNING THE NONALINED MOVEMENT ITSELF. HOWEVER, FIDEL CASTRO AND JOSIP BROZ TITO HAVE AGREED ON THE MAIN THING, NAMELY THAT THE MOVEMENT OF NONALINED COUNTRIES IS AN INDEPENDENT FACTOR OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND AN IMPORTANT FORCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEOCOLONIALISM, RACISM AND ALL FORMS OF OPPRESSION AND INIQUITY IN THE WORLD.

But in speaking of the significance and purpose of the talks between F. Castro and J. Broz Tito we have in mind the fact that, on the one hand, we have here a revolutionary who actively participated in the revolutionary movement already at the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution and who later, together with Nehru, Al-Nasir and Sukarno, founded the nonalined movement, and on the other hand a younger-generation revolutionary, who also enjoys and deserves respect and authority in the world and who is today, together with thousands and millions of other Cubans, the host of important representatives of more than 90 states of the world.

True, Cuba was also among the founding members of the movement--at the first conference in 1961 in Belgrade it was represented by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, then president and today one of the deputy chairmen of the State Council. However, as the revolutionary socialist changes in the development of the Cuban society deepened, Cuba more and more often became the target of hostile propaganda which, deplorably, also encountered a positive reaction among certain members of the nonalined movement. Suddenly Washington and Beijing began to feel "qualified" to assess who is, and who is not, alined. They are particularly irritated by Cuba's assistance to young African states in the defense of their existence and independence. And they cannot forgive at all the fact that at their previous conference in Colombo, the nonalined states even highly praised Cuba's assistance to Angola.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BARCAK RETURNS FROM TURKEY

LD070926 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak returned here from Turkey on Thursday. During his visit he discussed with Turkish officials the possibilities of wider economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries and signed a long-term protocol on exchange of goods in the period between 1980 and 1982 which provides for further increase in goods turnover.

He was also received by Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit.

CPCZ'S KASRHELOVA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD061246 Prague CTK in English 0953 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by communist party Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Women's Union Marie Kabrhelova, left here on Thursday for Moscow to attend the world conference for peaceful and happy future of all children to be held on September 7-11.

ANNUAL HARVEST FESTIVAL BEGINS IN NITRA

Party Leaders in Attendance

LD032056 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0750 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Today the 14th Slovak National Harvest Festival is being held in Nitra, where thousands have gathered to attend the celebration. The proceedings were opened by Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food. "On the rostrum is a party and state delegation that includes Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other prominent representatives of party, state and social organs."

Colotka Address

LD032122 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0750 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, at the Slovak National Harvest Festival in Nitra--live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed fellow citizens, dear young people:

We meet here every year, at the time between summer and autumn, in the ancient city of Nitra, which at the same time pulses with modern life, to attend the traditional all-Slovak harvest festival and to express our appreciation for the work of all those who are involved with guaranteeing food for the people. We are also here to strengthen our resolve constantly to raise the standards of our socialist agriculture; to produce more, better and more effectively; and to fulfill the tasks set for us all by the 15th party congress.

Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee, the federal government and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the organs of the National Front, in the name of our party and government delegation, to greet you, the participants in these beautiful harvest celebrations, as well as all the farmers of the Slovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

I convey to you with particular pleasure the warm and comradely greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, along with his thanks to all who through their honest work have a place of merit in our new world for the working people throughout our homeland. [applause]

We thank you, esteemed comrades; we thank all cooperative, workers in the state farms, in machine stations, in the food industry, science and research, we thank the officials and members of the party and of the national committees and social organizations. We know full well with what unfavorable weather conditions--which contemporaries compare with the critically poor year of 1947--with which you had to cope. We know how you strove to the maximum to eliminate its unfavorable consequences according to your possibilities. Thus all the more cordial are the thanks and appreciation of the society to all who in such a way offered their skill and working selflessness in the truly darmatic struggle for our new crops and for the best results of this year's harvest. At this joyful meeting of our farmers we also greet those who are still completing the harvest in our northern districts and in the Czech Socialist Republic with wishes that their work be crowned with success. We also send comradely greetings to many combine drivers from Czech lands and from shared border regions with the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. We thank them for their fraternal help and the mastery that, alongside out farmers, they revealed again this year in harvesting grain while at the same time manifesting the internationalist unity and fruitful cooperation between our nations and countries.

Dear friends, our harvest festival this year is taking place immediately after the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, in the course of which we recalled throughout the Czechoslovak homeland, in a truly dignified manner, the importance of this key event in the modern history of our nations. And at this celebration of Slovak farmers we likewise proclaim that we want forever to remain faithful to the great ideas from which, 35 years ago, the flames of insurgent Slovakia erupted. Yes, we will forever remain faithful to the idea of the Czechoslovak bond that is embodied in our Czechoslovak socialist state of today--a just and happy home of our fraternal nations, the Czechs and Slovaks, and of our nationalities. Yes, we will continue consistently to advance in the construction of our homeland on a socialist path--a path that alone represents the fulfillment and a further development of the principle held by the insurgents that the renewed republic should be politically, nationally, socially and economically a state truly new, and this not only in words but in daily practice--a true people's state. Yes, we will always advance on the path of brotherhood tested in combat and postwar cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries--a path along which we see the foundation of our international and internal certainties of our calm and peaceful life. [applause]

Yes, we shall forever remain faithful to this unbreakable unity (?bound) with [words indistinct] ideals of the insurgents. We will never betray the legacy of the Slovak national uprising. [applause] Esteemed comrades, it is characteristic of this year's harvest festival that we recall here the 30th anniversary of the start of the cooperative movement in our agriculture. At the 13th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee and the 9th Congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives we were fully justified in joyfully and with a hopeful satisfaction taking stock of what Czechoslovakian agriculture had achieved in the years of socialist construction: We saw that production had risen more than twofold; that productivity had grown fourfold; that the character of agricultural work had sharply changed to the advantage of our people; and that the lives of hundreds of our farmers and their families had risen to a high standard. All this significantly underscores the importance of this historic turn in the life of small and medium farmers and the correctness of the way showed by Lenin of which our laboring farmers embarked upon after the historic Ninth Congress of the CPCZ.

Today, too, after 30 years we still recall vividly the enormous struggle of hundreds of thousands of communists and other pioneers of the cooperative idea--all those who, after the example of the Soviet kolkhozes, set up, strengthened and defended their cooperatives and who embarking on the cooperative way overcame thousands of obstacles and difficulties. We are turning back in our minds to the beginnings of the 30 year-old history of the cooperatives. And it is with gratitude and much appreciation that we remember the faithfulness and awareness of the thousands of selfless persons who undertook this great task. All of us appreciate and, I do not hesitate to say, take pride in today's standard of agriculture and life in our countryside.

Our forces as well as our skills have grown during the past 30 years. Agricultural technology has become more developed. In the course of socialist construction it has shaped politically and has expertly matured the class of cooperative farmers. The bond between workers and farmers has been further strengthened, as has the foundation of our socialist progress. Our cooperative farmers have proved their relationship to socialism and their devotion to the socialist cooperative idea, even in such a complicated period as the crisis years of 1968-1969. And later, in the period of consolidation, they significantly contributed by their work to the strengthening and further development of socialism in our country along the path set by the new party leadership headed by Comrade Husak.

Comrades, dear friends:

Our 30-year path is a path of constant growth in production and in the improvement of living standards--and this not only in agriculture but in all branches of production, in each section of life in our society. We can document this by the development of industry, the increases in employment and wages of the population, education and culture, housing construction, the supply of food and clothing, the availability of medical care and social security.

The better, materially and culturally happier and richer life of millions of Czechoslovak citizens is the main sense of our entire work. This is and will remain forever the basic essence of our socialist development. This is why, entering the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we set ourselves challenging tasks both in production and the further improvement of living standards of the people. We appreciate the fact that these tasks, despite the complexity of present conditions, under the leadership of the party and with the support of working people, are on the whole being fulfilled successfully, even though we have problems about which we speak openly.

True, it would be an illusion to think that when in recent years the prices of fuel, energy, raw materials, and some foodstuffs have been multiplied on the world market that we can be spared the consequences of such rises in our country. We can see that the great majority of the states in the world are struggling with this problem and that these are often countries that are richer in energy and raw materials than Czechoslovakia--and they are often countries that have acquired their wealth by doubtful methods. We have in mind the colonial superpowers, or some other states that use such methods.

Every one who thinks about this can see that each country is dealing with this problem in a different way. In the capitalist world, its weight falls automatically on the shoulders of the working people. The monopolies, by their speculative policy--and who cares only even in these conditions about their own profits--make this weight even heavier.

In the socialist countries, we endeavor to solve the unfavorable trend in the price of raw materials, energy and foodstuffs above all by increasing the efficiency of our entire work and the direct participation of the state in lessening the effect on the living standards of the working people.

And when we are, in spite of everything, forced by objective causes--and above all in the interest of raising savings in production and personal consumption--to adopt certain price measures, we do this only to the extent that is unavoidable. And we try at the same time, in harmony with the social policy of the socialist state, to compensate, or at least cushion the consequences where it is specially sensitive, as for example in the case of old age pensioners and children.

True, we have to try at the same time, by active measures in production--and above all by utilizing science and technology, rationalization, by skill and good work and by utilizing better fuels, energy, raw materials and materials and thereby producing higher quality goods for the domestic market as well as for foreign consumers--to increase the output of the whole Czechoslovak economy. In this respect, there still exist great reserves, as has been pointed out by the 11th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and its other sessions devoted to the economic sector, including the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the question of the further development of agriculture and food.

Important resources for our economic development and for the growth of our living standards lie in an even closer cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. This way of international integration, development of specialization and cooperation on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA was again stressed by Comrades Husak and Brezhnev at the recent friendly meeting they held in the Crimea. It is in the interest of us all to translate these principles more consistently into life everywhere. This applies naturally to agriculture, too, where we have many examples of what close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries brings.

Esteemed friends:

The harvest festival was and is above all a festival to celebrate the new crop of grain, the new bread. We were all concerned when last year's dry autumn did not augur well for this year's crops, when wheat was sown into a soil that was not prepared in the best manner. The extreme winter also made its contribution. After its ravages thousands of hectares had to be plowed up and replaced by spring crops. On the whole our farmers managed to cope well with this exacting task. In the course of the decisive growing period, as we well know, our fields planted in grain and other crops, like the majority of European states, were affected by a long drought. In spite of all active measures to reduce its impact and to restrict losses, it is becoming apparent that this year we will gather a smaller harvest of grain than provided for in the plan.

We are overcoming this shortfall only at the price of increased imports, in order not only to have sufficient flour and bread, but also to maintain the development set by the plan in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products. It has once again been proved in this unfavorable year, as illustrated by the grain harvest, what a key role is played in the struggle with nature by the subjective factor, man. The ability of leading workers and specialists to exploit the findings of science practically, to organize production well and, not least, the conscientious mastery of work in the fields, are vital factors. This is proved by the results of the agricultural enterprises that have achieved, in spite of the unfavorable weather, some truly outstanding harvests of grain. We greatly value the quality of their work and, from this rostrum, we especially congratulate the enterprises, collectives and individuals whose results have been recognized by the award of high state distinctions. [applause]

The concern for the results of the harvest and the supply of bread are appreciated by us as we are aware that in the coming days and weeks we will be confronted by the no less important--and from the point of view of the annual cycle of agricultural work, perhaps the most challenging--stage of gathering of autumn crops. Corn and sugar beets are ripening in our fields. A good crop of potatoes, late vegetables and grapes is envisaged, and we are particularly interested in the gathering of the second, third and, in some places, fourth crops of bulk fodder. Rape is being planted. The time of autumn plowing and sowing of winter crops and the preparation for new crops is approaching.

The meaning of the harvest celebration also lies in the mobilization and encouragement of our farmers as they begin a new stage in the struggle for the best possible annual results in agriculture. That is why we also stress from this place that, considering the complicated problems we are solving in our economy, the categoric imperative of the day is to gather from the fields, with minimal losses, everything that has been grown, and to store well and process all crops in such a way as to have sufficient fodder to enable us to fulfill the tasks for the food industry and to lay good foundations for the next harvest.

We appeal to the working people in other economic branches, as well as those in the nonproduction sphere, to proceed from the fact that help to agriculture during the autumn field work is, in our present condition, socially useful and economically effective. Thus we express the conviction that the national committees, industrial and other enterprises, that our youth and the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army will contribute significantly so that we, even in conditions of possibly worse weather, will complete the autumn work successfully. In this way we shall confirm once again that the assurance of food for the population is a common concern for the whole of society and that when in one sector or another decisions are being made that involve the interests of society as a whole, we are able to focus the necessary forces and means on decisive tasks.

Let us approach the autumn work with the awareness that herein the process of fulfilling the tasks that the 15th congress of the party set for our farmers--which after the review of the results we have achieved were further put in concrete forms by the 13th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and discussed by the 9th Congress of Cooperative Farmers--is to a considerable extent being decided.

Dear friends, the consistent fulfillment of tasks and our thorough work in all spheres of social life--in the production and nonproduction sectors--are decisive prerequisites for lifting the national economy, for increasing our living standards, and for strengthening of social certainties. But at the same time they represent important contributions to the strengthening of the entire socialist community, including its struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Our citizens--our working people and above all our farmers--have always lived with pain in their heart through any kind of devastation, no matter where in the world it was. We are all aware that just as it is necessary to improve and protect by devoted work our cereals and other crops, so we have to struggle in the international field to protect world peace. We know to whom and for what our nations can give thanks for the fact that almost 3 and 1/2 decades we have been living in peace, that the imperialist hawks are not able to throw the world into a thermonuclear catastrophy. Peace is a decisive condition for calm work in factories and fields--in fact, everywhere. But at present it is the only alternative for the existence of mankind and the preservation of its civilization. [paragraph continues]

This is why we are on the side of the peaceful forces of the world. This is why the leadership of our party and state and millons of our citizens sincerely support the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union, its communist party, government and Comrade Brezhnev, personally to see that peace, security and cooperation between nations and states will be strengthened further and that the process of detente becomes permanent. [applause]

This is why we sincerely welcome and support the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms that was signed in Vienna by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter. This is why at the same time we stand firmly by our class brothers, our Vietnamese friends who are resisting heroically the aggressive policy of the hegemonistic Chinese leadership. This is why we support the people of Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Afghanistan and the other countries who have defeated their reactionary regimes and colonialism and are advancing on the path of progress.

Esteemed friends and comrades:

We are all aware that the contribution to world peace and to our socialist life is represented by honest daily work. When on the 35th anniversary of our unforgettable uprising we pay a tribute to the combattants for our liberation, when we review the 30 years of the successful cooperative progress of our socialist agriculture we, above all, accept the duty to enrich by honest work the material and spiritual wealth of our socialist society.

In the struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the 15th congress, you, our socialist farmers, have an important role. The results that we are reviewing today bear out the fact that this year's harvest festival wreath--made not only out of ears of corn but of other fruits of the land as well--is a symbol of joy, pride and well-deserved reward for your honest year's work for our socialist homeland.

We wish you even greater successes at work in the coming years and that the fruits of your work be even richer and more joyful. Honor and glory to the honest work of our socialist farmers! [applause]

Long live and flourish our Czechoslovak socialist homeland! [applause]

Glory to the inspirer and organizer of our victories, the CPCZ! [applause]

FOJTIK ATTENDS NORTH BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD062150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the CPCZ in Usti Nad Labem today dealt with the improvement of the quality of mass political work in economic propaganda and political agitation. The session was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee. The proceedings and the resolution of the session direct workers in the sphere of economic propaganda and other spheres of mass political work to the most urgent task of the day: quality, efficiency and economizing at all places of work.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFGHANISTAN--On 29 August Josef Mudroch, acting deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Council and member of the World Peace Council, returned from an international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, which took place in Kabul. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS CASTRO, HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU060846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, on the occasion of the conference opening]

[Text] To the chairman of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, Havana, Cuba:

Mr Chairman, dear friend Fidel Castro Ruz,

I convey to the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, on behalf of the GDR people and State Council, as well as on my own behalf, most sincere greetings and best wishes for successful work.

The nonalined movement has become one of the most important factors in the peoples' international life, a movement whose positive contribution to the settlement of the basic topical questions of our times we highly appreciate.

The GDR is following with great attention and sympathy all constructive efforts of the nonalined states in the interest of world peace, detente and in the interest of the democratic reorganization of international relations. As we all know, our country itself is situated in the middle of a field of tension, where the question of war and peace is being resolved. The 30-year old historical experience of the GDR fully confirms how vitally important peace and detente are for national construction, as well as for the development of the peoples' economic, social and cultural life.

Today the main danger threatening peace and international detente stems from the continuation and intensification of the armaments race. The recently signed U.S.-USSR SALT II treaty provides an opportunity for further measures in banning and reducing such danger. In the striving to put a stop to the armaments race and to achieve more effective disarmament steps, the GDR agrees with the majority of nonalined countries and with the entire peace-loving mankind. By limiting the armaments race and disarmament measures it would become possible to release huge financial resources that might serve creative and peaceful purposes and would be likely to contribute to the acceleration of economic and social progress in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The GDR consistently supports all those who are struggling for political and economic independence, for the guarantee of the peoples' national rights against aggression and oppression by imperialist, colonialist and racist forces. The GDR resolutely supports the peoples right to determine their own fate and to resist the policy of aggression and interference. The GDR considers vigilance, as well as consistent action and a resolute approach of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, as urgently necessary.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm that the GDR will also in the future continue to consistently support the nonalined countries' struggle for strict observance of their sovereignty, of noninterference in their domestic affairs, of respect for the territorial integrity of states and their borders, for the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes and for guaranteeing the peoples' right of self-determination.

Mr Chairman, I ask you to accept the expression of my most sincere and high respect and my best wishes for your important conference and its results. May they contribute to the settlement of important questions of the present and may they give a new impetus to the joint struggle for a peaceful future of mankind.

Signed: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin, 3 September 1979.

CONSULAR TREATY SIGNED WITH UNITED STATES

AU061130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--A consular treaty between the GDR and the United States was signed on Tuesday [4 September] by Deputy Minister Kurt Nier and U.S. Ambassador David B. Dulen in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

The treaty regulates the consular relations between the two states.

In signing the treaty, both sides noted that this treaty is an important contribution to the development of the relations between the GDR and the United States of America.

HARRY TISCH, DELEGATION MEET AL-QADHDHAFI, 'ARAFAT IN LIBYA

AU061003 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Tripoli, (ADN correspondent's report)--Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR State Council, presented the greetings and congratulations of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution on Saturday, 1 September 1979.

Harry Tisch, who was leading the GDR delegation to the anniversary celebrations, met Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a festive dinner which the Libyan leader gave in honor of his guests at the Palace of the People in Tripoli.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi responded to the greetings with great cordiality and was briefed on the development in the GDR. Harry Tisch reported on the successes achieved, in particular in connection with the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Harry Tisch also met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for a friendly conversation in Tripoli, on Sunday, 1 September. He conveyed to the PLO chairman greetings from Erich Honecker and reaffirmed the GDR's full solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli terror and to assert their legitimate rights. He briefed Yasir 'Arafat on the preparations being made in the GDR to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

Yasir 'Arafat most cordially reciprocated the greetings and described the just struggle of the Palestinian people, as well as their indomitable resistance to the Israeli war of extermination. Yasir 'Arafat asked Harry Tisch to convey most cordial greetings to the GDR people on the occasion of their forthcoming jubilee.

DKP CRITICISM OF FRG 'WHITE BOOK' ON DEFENSE NOTED

LD062104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--The DKP Executive Presidium today condemned the stepped-up arming within NATO's long-term program as laid down in the Bundeswehr's "White Book 1979". In a statement released in Duesseldorf, the DKP demands that the FRG Government enter "constructively into the proposals by the socialist countries for the continuation of detente, for complementing political detente with military detente."

The DKP Presidium emphasizes: "Bonn's military policy as laid down in the 'White Book 1979' runs counter to the peace interests of our people and the national interests of our country." The stepped-up arming represents a "flagrant challenge to the world public."

The DKP rejects the claim of an alleged "threat from the East" and notes: "The Soviet Union and other socialist countries do not strive for military supremacy, but NATO plans for achieving unilateral advantages for the West. Socialism needs peace for the implementation of its great economic and social aims. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have repeatedly declared their readiness to negotiate on the equal reduction of all kinds of weapons."

The FRG's policy of large-scale arming makes it clear "that great efforts are still necessary, bearing in mind the lessons of history, in order to safeguard peace for our country and in Europe," the statement emphasizes.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

AU061015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, vice chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member, on Friday received the delegation of the Supreme Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its vice chairman, Huynh Viet Thang, for a talk. The delegation is visiting the GDR for an exchange of experience.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in the spirit of the fraternal unity and solidarity of the two states and peoples, the vice chairman of the State Council stressed that the lawyers in the GDR will continue to assist the lawyers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, through exchanges of experience, in fulfilling the important task of developing and giving material shape to socialist legality. This assistance is constantly part and parcel of the GDR working people's solidarity in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Vice Chairman Huynh Viet Thang expressed warm thanks for the numerous signs of close, fraternal cooperation and solidarity and expressed words of great appreciation for the exchange of experience the delegation had had with judges and jurors in enterprises.

Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, chairman of th GDR Supreme Court; Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary; and Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador to the GDR, attended the talks.

ZAMBIAN PARTY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN BERLIN WITH MITTAG

LD042012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag in Berlin on Tuesday received W. P. Nyirenda, Central Committee member of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of the Republic of Zambia and chairman of the Central Committee's Committee for Finance and Economy. They discussed the implementation and widening of economic cooperation between the two states on the basis of the agreements made by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

Guenter Mittag briefed his visitor on the results achieved in implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions and on the many initiatives undertaken by working people to prepare for the GDR's 30th anniversary worthily. W.P. Nyirenda gave an account of the great efforts Zambia is making--under the complicated conditions of the intensifying struggle in southern Africa--against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, in order to achieve further success along the path to a society freed from exploitation and economic dependence. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of their talks, which are a further step in implementing the joint declaration of 21 February, 1979. Afterwards, Guenter Mittag and W.P. Nyirenda signed an agreement on SED-UNIP cooperation in 1980 and 1981.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AID CONSIGNMENT TO ZAPU SECRETARY

LD052231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--An extensive solidarity consignment of foodstuffs, clothing and medicines arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday aboard an Interflug special flight. GDR ambassador Horst Koehler presented the consignment, financed by public donations in the GDR, to the leadership of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), which forms part of the Patriotic Front. Edward Nolovu, secretary of the ZAPU Executive Committee, expressed thanks for the continuing support given by the leaders and people of the GDR to the people of Zimbabwe. He praised the revolutionary solidarity shown by the USSR and the other socialist states.

MINISTER AT LEIPZIG FAIR VISITS SWEDISH, DUTCH, UK STANDS

LD052200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Swedish, Dutch and British representatives have told GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle of their countries' great interest in developing economic relations with the GDR. Minister Soelle visited the official information stands of these countries at the Leipzig fair on Wednesday. At the stand of the Swedish Export Council, he had talks with senior representatives of major firms. Swedish Ambassador to the GDR Eric Virgin described his visit as evidence of GDR interest in the development of relations. Minister Soelle concurred: "Steady and growing economic relations have developed between our countries. Mutual understanding has grown. Joint projects have been successfully implemented. The significant developments of recent years should be continued." It is a positive fact that the Swedish side pays much attention to imports from the GDR. In the long run there must be a steady two-way flow of trade.

At the stand of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Netherlands-GDR Institute, legation Counsellor Baron Hendrik V. Bendinck referred to the visit of the Dutch foreign minister which has just ended. The common stand for the policy of detente, its deepening and continuation, will favorably influence economic relations, he said. "Bilateral economic cooperation is steadily improving. Our figures are very good for a small country like Holland, and efforts are being made to intensify cooperation." Minister Soelle said that the GDR's level of trade with the Netherlands is relatively high compared with other Western countries. There is a considerable turnover in a wide range of products. "We believe that further headway can be made. The widening of contacts and relations on the political level can only encourage and spur business circles."

At the British Department of Trade stand, commercial Counsellor Derek Tonkin said that over 60 British firms are represented at this year's Leipzig autumn fair. "They are holding positive negotiations and are optimistic. We have confidence in the future because we are greatly interested in cooperation." He referred above all to the machine-tool and chemical sectors.

Minister Soelle assured him and representatives of leading British firms, who were present, of GDR interest in cooperation. Britain's place in the GDR's foreign trade can be consolidated. The GDR envisages many investments for the 1980's. Major projects are scheduled which could be of interest to British industry.

HERMANN AXEN RECEIVES MALTESE CP LEADER

LD042056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Tuesday received a delegation of the Maltese Communist Party under Paul Agius, member of its Executive committee and secretary of its Central Committee. The delegation was on a fact-finding visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, and studied the work of SED basic organizations in Rostock Bezirk.

Paul Agius gave an account of the political and economic situation in Malta and his party's work in implementing the decisions of its second congress, which took place in February, 1979.

Hermann Axen affirmed the SED's solidarity with the Maltese Communists' struggle. He briefed them on the implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions and preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary. The representatives of both parties affirmed their desire to develop cooperation in the interests of strengthening the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

CHILE'S CORVALAN THANKS SED FOR SOLIDARITY

AU052145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, has thanked the SED, the working people, the people and the Government of the GDR for the strong solidarity they have always displayed toward the Chilean patriots in their struggle. On the eve of the Week of Solidarity With the Chilean People in the GDR, Luis Corvalan said that the GDR had always stood in the foremost frontline of solidarity with the Chilean people ever since the fascist putsch in September 1973. Thousands of persecuted Chilean patriots have found a second homeland in the GDR, he said.

PDRY MILITARY ATTACHE CELEBRATES ARMY DAY

AU061006 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of PDRY Army Day, 1 September, Capt (Nasir Muhammad Yaslam), military attache at the PDRY embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party. Maj Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense, as well as generals and officers of the National People's Army attended. Chiefs of the diplomatic missions, including Ahmad Abduh Rajih, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the PDRY to the GDR, were also present.

ADN, MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD062124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Central Committee, today received in Ulaanbaatar ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke, who is in Mongolia at the invitation of Sereeteriyn Purejab, chairman of the state Committee for Information, Radio and Television of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and director general of the MONTSAME news agency.

The heads of both news agencies signed an agreement on the further development and deepening of cooperation.

DAILY REPORTS BELGIAN INTEREST IN EXPANDING TRADE

AU061132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Leipzig (ND)--At the end of his visit to the Leipzig fall fair, Lucien Outers, minister for foreign trade and scientific policy of the Kingdom of Belgium, speaking to journalists on Tuesday evening, emphasized his government's intention to markedly enhance its economic relations with the socialist countries, especially the GDR. Pointing to the 1981-85 period, he expressed the interest of leading Belgian economic circles to open up new export and import possibilities by long-term agreements. He also mentioned the increasing possibilities of cooperation among enterprises of both countries in third markets, especially in developing countries. Minister Outers also announced the holding of a Belgian technical week in the GDR in 1980, which will center on chemistry, metallurgy and construction.

HONECKER CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SOVIET CITY

LD302250 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent a message congratulating Magnitogorsk on its award of the Order of Lenin on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The high honor, he stressed, was in recognition of its outstanding contribution to the development of the industrial base of the USSR. The exemplary achievements of the city's metallurgical combine were known far beyond the country's borders.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR 'ABUSE OF TRANSIT AGREEMENT'

AU061131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 1 September 1979, FRG citizen Richard Christoph was caught redhanded at the Hirschberg GDR border crossing and arrested for abuse of the transit agreement. He had actively participated in the organization of crimes on the GDR transit routes. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The "Audi 100" car with the license plates SAD-P 730 used for the crime was seized.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY CHILD TO WEST BERLIN

AU061007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Twelve-year old Rainer Hentzschel from West Berlin was returned to the relevant (West) Berlin Senat authorities on 31 August 1979. The child had run away from his parents' home on 31 August 1979 and was found in the D 1245 transit train between the Griebnitzsee and Marienborn GDR border points.

HONECKER GREETS PEACE COUNCIL PLENUM IN BERLIN

AU051224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the participants in the GDR Peace Council Plenum]

[Text] To the participants in the GDR Peace Council plenary session, Berlin.

Dear friends: I wish to convey greetings to your important session on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council.

You began your session on the eve of the day on which German imperialism unleashed World War II 40 years ago. In warning memory of the more than 50 million dead and the incalculable destruction caused by that war you are discussing current tasks of the struggle for peace.

On the 1979 world peace day our nation can present itself to other peoples with a clear conscience. We have drawn conclusions from history. The creation of the GDR marked the first state on German soil that did not want war, but peace, not hatred, but friendship among peoples, that made the security and happiness of the people the highest commandment of its policy and is achieving it daily. Peace has no better advocate than the power of the workers and peasants.

Our people took the chance they were given in May 1945 when the Soviet Union freed them and crushed German fascism. Ever since then we have directed all our efforts to preventing war ever breaking out again on German soil.

In the 30 years of the existence of the GDR we have created a reliable home for peace forever. The socialist countries are frontrankers in the struggle for peace because peace is fully in keeping with the essence of socialism and with its sociopolitical targets and because in socialism no one derives profit from the arms race. The GDR is constantly and constructively contributing to securing peace, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and in accord with the desire of all forces in the world that favor peace and progress.

We are doing our bit so that Europe is turned into a continent characterized by lasting peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

What is important now is to complement political detente by military detente, so that the progress achieved thus far in peaceful coexistence can be secured and increased. The agenda necessarily includes the struggle for halting the arms race, for prohibiting the development of new mass destruction weapons and the elimination of old ones and for the ratification and enforcement of the SALT II treaty and for achieving further steps on the road to arms limitation and disarmament.

Our people are well aware of the inseparable link between strengthening socialism and securing world peace. Innumberable working collectives in our country, which pledged to record greater work results in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, have emphatically stressed this.

So long as the imperialist threat exists, we will always guarantee for socialism the necessary level of military defense capability. This serves to reliably protect the security of our people's revolutionary achievements and is also in the interests of all peace-loving forces in the world.

Dear friends, I wish your session success. Rest assured that our party and state will continue to promote the responsible activity of the GDR Peace Council.

[Signed] E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council. Berlin, 31 August 1979.

HAGER ADDRESSES OPENING OF GDR ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION

LD052045 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] An exhibition on the GDR's 30th anniversary under the motto "Our Collective Achievement" was opened at Berlin's German History Museum today. Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary Kurt Hager, in his address, described it as a vivid account of the achievements of the masses in the most recent phase of the GDR's history over 30 years. He said:

The great show of socialist achievement on German soil is revealed to the world on the GDR's 30th anniversary. It can be checked by every objective observer.

All imperialist attempts to weaken or even destroy the socialist worker-peasant state had failed. Supported by an indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states, socialism was an immutable fact in the GDR. The GDR had helped to make detente the dominant trend in international affairs. But it must always be borne in mind that this process was taking place against a background of a deep crisis of capitalism and against the furious resistance of the imperialist opponents of detente. The speaker referred to the arms race heating up by aggressive NATO circles to develop qualitatively new weapons and weapons systems. In view of this, prime importance is attached to the reliable safeguarding of socialism.

Dealing with the exhibition, Kurt Hager said that it illustrated what had been said about the period since the Eighth SED Congress.

The exhibition illustrates with many photos, models, drawings and originals the GDR's dynamic progress in all fields of social life.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT BY FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

Kadar Interview With FRG Radio

LD051820 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Sept (MTI)--Here is in full length the interview Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, gave on September 3 to Dr Konrad Falter, head of the Vienna Studio of ARD.

Question: It is assumed that talks about the international situation and the policy of detente will figure prominently in the conversations you are to conduct with Federal Chancellor Schmidt. What is your view about the chances of a military detente in Europe after the SALT II agreement? Do you think that the prospects for the armed forces limitation talks of Vienna are now fairer than they had been for the past six years?

Answer: The visit Chancellor Mr Schmidt is about to pay to Hungary is an important event in the relations between the two countries, especially because it is the first time that a chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany comes to see this country. It is the result of a more relaxed European situation and at the same time--as I'm convinced--the stimulator for a further course of detente.

SALT II, the strategic armament limitation agreement America and the Soviet Union have signed in Vienna, enormously important as it is in itself, is exercising essential and positive influence directly as well as indirectly upon the international relations. We are highly appreciating the Soviet-American agreement and are convinced that, once entered into effect, it will add power to the trend of detente. Along with that, it will guide into the right direction all the international negotiations that aim at curbing the armament race and promoting the cause of detente and security--including of course the talks of Vienna.

The results of the Vienna talks achieved to date do not satisfy us either. Progress is very sluggish and hard. Nevertheless we should appreciate that the conference has been convened and talks are going on. We trust, it will be possible in Vienna to take a step forward. There, on the conference table is now a proposal by the full-right group of socialist countries and we hope to receive more factual and positive answers from the rest of [the] negotiating parties. This would certainly elicit favourable effects.

Question: Apart from negotiations between the two economic communities CMEA and [the] Common Market, does Hungary carry on talks with the economic community of Europe? If so, what targets does Hungary desire to achieve?

Answer: We ourselves were much in favour that direct links between CMEA and Common Market should take their beginning but these are trailing on to our dissatisfaction. We want these talks to advance and certain agreements to come about between CMEA and Common Market.

Lively, of course, are our direct contacts with individual Common Market countries with whom we are maintaining economic ties on a wide scope. The widest are those with the Federal Republic of Germany and I'm pleased to add that these contacts are developing powerfully.

We are also conducting separate talks with the Common Market, considering certain factors which need not necessarily exist but obstruct the development of trade contacts as long as they are there.

The Hungarian People's Republic is a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) under the statutes of which we ought to enjoy in the Common Market countries more favours and greater facilities than we actually do. Our experience is that the Common Market countries, affiliated to GATT like ourselves, do not guarantee for the Hungarian People's Republic the stipulated facilities. This we consider an attitude of discrimination which heavily hinders the economic contacts to swing up. Therefore we do carry on direct talks on certain questions, seeking for solutions which--until CMEA-Common Market trade has risen on its own strength to a higher level--would offer Hungary a chance for flexible economic cooperation with the ECE countries, not in the least with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Question: Each country has its own national traditions. Does there exist a Hungarian road to socialism rooted in these national traditions and if so, how much does it differ from those of other countries?

Answer: I agree with you: Each country has its national traditions and each has its particular traits. Socialism as a social formation--so far as it really deserves the name--is subject to certain common international laws. We in our work are taking the historic experiences, together with those common international laws, into consideration. It is our conviction that every country must necessarily take into account the historic traditions, its own particular traits or--to put it comprehensively--the national characteristics.

The conditions of the socialist countries, as we have noticed by experience, are not precisely known in the West. The construction of socialism, in Hungary like elsewhere, presents certain features. It cannot be done on stereotypes or--if you like to put it thus--by way of copying. We are realistically moulding our policy, keeping in mind the socialist goals and taking departure from our own conditions in the endeavour to step forward. This is what we denote in the language of politics by the term socialist patriotism and internationalism. We have our own ways of solution for scores of basic problems, all derived from the domestic conditions. But, as I said before, we neither try to copy nor recommend our ways to others because these are rooted partly at least, in our own Hungary facts.

Question: Does it lead to a state of tension if individual countries within a treaty system put emphasis in their policy upon the national element? In posing that question, one is reminded of your neighbour country Romania.

Answer: I'm not in the position to enter into the discussion of certain questions for which this interview is not the proper place. Hungary is affiliated to treaty systems--the Warsaw Treaty organization, the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance--all the members of which are socialist countries. These alliances are marked by the essential trait that common interest prevails in them decisively, side by side with the national. To adjust the interests is a process which can by no means be omitted. The national interests have to be aligned in order that the comprehensive community interests of the entire system should get properly asserted.

The socialist countries are led by identical principles. The goals of socialism are common and the basic interests coincide. Nevertheless it may happen that interests are clashing from time to time--occasionally, like in the case you have in mind. If such a clash comes up in the course of our work, we put it right in an orderly manner and we always manage to find a common solution. In this we confide, no matter which country should be concerned.

Meeting With Huszar

LD061104 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)--FRG federal chancellor, currently in Budapest on an official visit, met Wednesday evening with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar and leading Hungarian economists.

Representatives at Final Session

LD061152 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--As we have already reported, the plenary meeting closing the official talks between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, took place in the Hungarian Parliament in Budapest on Thursday morning.

Present at the closing negotiation were on Hungary's part Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Peter Kovari, Hungarian ambassador in Bonn. On the part of the FRG the meeting was attended by Gunther van Well, undersecretary for the Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Johannes Balser, ambassador in Budapest of the FRG. Present were the members and experts of the two negotiating delegations.

4 September Kadar Dinner Toast

AU061253 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Report on toast by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at 4 September dinner in honor of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his wife at the Hunting Hall of Budapest Parliament building: "Janos Kadar: Our Political and Economic Relations Have Developed and Become Manifold"]

[Text] On behalf of the leading organs of the Hungarian People's Republic and myself, I welcome with sincere respect Mr Chancellor, his dear wife and members of his entourage, and all of our dear guests, among us.

We are glad that you have accepted our invitation and come to visit us. Your visit provides an opportunity for the continuation of our previous useful exchange of views. At the same time, it enables us to reciprocate the cordial hospitality accorded to us on the occasion of our visit to the FRG.

In Mr Chancellor's person we welcome the head of a government that has made a commendable contribution to the dismantling of the barriers of the cold war in Europe with regards to the further intensification of detente as its objective, a government in cooperation with which we have developed politically settled and correct relations between our countries.

I assured Mr Chancellor on the occasion of our Bonn meeting 2 years ago that our public, the Hungarian people, approved of our meeting and agreed with the development of our relations. I am particularly pleased that you can now see this for yourselves. I wish you a pleasant stay in Hungary.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to say that relations are settled between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG. Our cooperation has further expanded since our Bonn meeting. This development is entirely consistent with the spirit of the joint statement signed by us on 6 July 1977 and the Helsinki Final Act.

Political relations between us have considerably developed and have become manifold In addition to the establishment of a direct contact between legislative bodies, a whole series of high-level political meetings has taken place. I am convinced that our present talks, conducted in a good atmosphere, will further strengthen this process, for the benefit of our peoples and detente.

In the relations between the two countries economic cooperation occupies a particularly important place and role. We have attained significant results in this area. Barter trade has been developing dynamically from year to year. The number of joint ventures has increased, as we have taken the first steps with regard to cooperation in third markets as well. However, additional joint efforts are needed to insure a more balanced development of barter trade. The attainment of this goal calls for the development of new forms of cooperation, more effective forms than heretofore, in our countries and third markets alike. We are convinced that this involves joint interests and that the obstacles that still exist today can be overcome.

We attach great significance to the development of our scientific and cultural relations and the expansion of tourism. Becoming acquainted with each other's values, achievements and experiences greatly contributes to mutual understanding and the deepening of our cooperation.

The Hungarian people engaged in the work of socialist construction favor friendship among peoples and aspire to a firm and lasting peace. Accordingly, the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic is aimed, unequivocally and consistently at preserving peace, serving social progress and developing mutually beneficial cooperation. Active contributions to the development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the continuation of detente lies at the center of our country's foreign political endeavors. This endeavor arises from the essence of our socialist social system and coincides with the realization of the peoples of countries with different social systems and their realistic-minded leaders that there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

We have gone a long way in improving the political atmosphere and developing bilateral relations between countries in Europe since the signing of the historic Helsinki Final Act. Along with achievements, we have also experienced undesirable phenomena that have hampered detente in the past 4 years. The adversaries of detente have become active: they cannot or do not want to comprehend that detente embodies the fundamental interests and desires of not only a few, but of all countries and peoples. However, not even these forces can upset the foundations of detente, which are deeply rooted, can eradicate the hope that a peaceful future is possible from the awareness of the peoples and nations of Europe.

To accelerate the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations and consolidate security and cooperation in Europe, we regard our bolstering of political detente with specific disarmament measures as indispensable and an increasingly pressing need.

We are convinced that the proposals made in Budapest by the Committee of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers serve the purpose of strengthening trust among the European countries and of fostering military detente and that, therefore, it would be useful to discuss them as soon as possible. We are certain that advancing the cause of disarmament would have a beneficial impact also on the continued implementation of the Helsinki recommendations in the political, economic, cultural, humanitarian and other areas. This and removing the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments from their stalemate would be a fitting preparation for the Madrid meeting and would greatly foster its success.

The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes any initiative and step aimed at curbing the arms race and promoting specific disarmament. We regard the conclusion in Vienna of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons as a treaty of special outstanding significance, and we welcome this achievement.

In our talks, a great deal has been said about peace and security on our continent. However, we are aware of the reciprocal relationship between Europe and other parts of the world. The Hungarian people are troubled by the existence of points of tension that endanger peace. It would be beneficial for Europe and mankind as a whole if additional efforts were made to eliminate points of tension and achieve a long-lasting settlement, with genuine consideration for the fundamental interests and rights of the peoples concerned, in the Middle East and other areas of the world.

Our first discussion this afternoon has already reaffirmed that the intention to develop our bilateral cooperation has remained mutual. We can work on the same course on great issues affecting the fate of our peoples and mankind as a whole.

I welcome you in Budapest in the spirit of these thoughts. I wholeheartedly hope that your visit on Hungarian soil proves to be a useful and memorable one, said Janos Kadar, and, saluting the prominent guests once more, hailed the prosperity of the people of the FRG, the development of relations between our countries and peace in concluding his toast.

6 September Schmidt Press Conference

LD062338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Gabor Nemes report]

[Text] You will be disappointed, for there are no sensational events I could tell you about: All I have is good news. This is how Helmut Schmidt opened his press conference at noon today. The large number of journalists in the Ballet Room of the Intercontinental hotel found the chancellor to be a politician in a very good mood, calm and well balanced. He thanked his hosts for their hospitality and briefly summed up his talks in Budapest.

[Begin Schmidt recording in German, fading into superimposed Hungarian translation] We had very wide-ranging discussions with Mr Kadar and besides, you probably know that our delegation did not consist only of representatives of Bonn ministeries but also eminent personalities of the economic, trade union and cultural life. They all had very friendly and frank talks with their negotiating partners. It became clear that both sides are interested in the further development of political and economic cooperation and detente in general. Hungary has played a constructive role in the policy of detente and I am convinced that it will be a reliable and important partner for us also in future. My meeting with Mr Kadar has proved again that Hungary's leadership is responsible and very farsighted.

I can tell you that there were no great bilateral problems to be solved: On the whole, we dealt with the developments and situation in the world. The further development of the policy of detente is of vital interest to both the FRG and Hungary and a considerable contribution is made to this by personal contacts at the highest level. I wish to stress that it is the firm intention of my government to conduct a foreign policy which is clear and understandable also for our friends, Western allies and at the same time also for our Eastern partners. However, we can achieve this only if we openly say what we think and frankly answer the questions put to us. This is what happened in our talks with Mr Kadar on both sides. [end recording]

Next Chancellor Schmidt spoke about curbing the arms race and said as follows: We assess the significance of SALT II in the same way. We have the same hopes and made the same efforts in connection with SALT III, the Vienna force reduction talks and the process of detente in Europe. Irrespective of the different economic, social and political systems in our countries and our different philosophical outlook and the fact that we belong to two different defense alliances, our cooperation is based on trust. And just as Mr Kadar I. too, am convinced that this visit has further strengthened the trust between our countries and has given a further impetus to the solution of important international issues and at the same time for bilateral cooperation. I proceed from the fact that the Hungarian leadership will inform its friends in Eastern Europe about certain points in our conversations, just as we, too, will tell our friends about our impressions in the United States and Western Europe.

Helmut Schmidt then replied to journalists' questions. A reporter of NEPSZABADSAG inquired about the FRG standpoint concerning the Vienna force reduction talks. Helmut Schmidt said: Talks on disarmament and arms limitations are carried out in a difficult field; the process of SALT I and II has taken more than 10 years and it has still not been ratified, though I believe that it will take place. Such complicated processes of limiting armaments require a long period of building up confidence. Now we can say that both the Eastern and the Western sides wish to achieve success at the Vienna talks and they both want to conclude SALT III as well. Despite this there are still a few knots which have to be untied. The Vienna talks have not been in progress for 10 years and so I think we have no reason to lose hope. After the tension, the years of the cold war between East and West I cannot say that I am dissatisfied with the results achieved so far, although both sides must of course make greater efforts. I think also that we have made good progress not only in disarmament but also in the field of European detente and cooperation. Conversations, like the ones we have just had in Budapest, were unimaginable 5 years ago and nobody even thought of them 10 years ago. People are very forgetful and journalists often consider bad news more important than the good news. Still, I should like to underline today's good news. If the process of detente is threatened, I see this danger not so much in Europe but in other continents.

At the press conference, Hungarian-FRG bilateral relations were also discussed. A reporter for Hungarian radio asked the chancellor whether he sees any development in the competitiveness of Hungarian enterprises on the world market. Helmut Schmidt replied: "the problem of Hungary's foreign economic relations is the necessity to get to know the markets of Western countries which have a market economy and with which it wishes to trade, since competition on these markets is very intense. I feel that the Hungarian firms and foreign trade enterprises have made great progress in this field but this does not mean that they cannot develop even further."

The next question was obvious: What is the FRG Government doing for the development of trade? Chancellor Schmidt answered: My job as chancellor is not to sell or buy. In my country this is the task of the enterprises, but during our talks we both laid down that it is very important that relations between the enterprises should be much wider that at present. I hope that the discussions we had with Hungarian economic leaders yesterday will be mutually fruitful and I also hope that our talks will be successful also from this point of view.

Finally Helmut Schmidt said: We did not come here to achieve some concrete result or agreement. Our intention was to learn from each other and the discussions with Mr Kadar proved very useful and were carried out with heartwarming frankness and humor and we found time also for relaxation. What is most important for our countries: we came to know each other better.

6 September Departure

LD062334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report by Laszlo Krasso from Kossuth Square, outside the Parliament building:

Having ended his official visit to Hungary, Helmut Schmidt, federal German chancellor, now says goodbye to his hosts. A guard of honor is lined up, and the cars bringing the chancellor and his suite are approaching. Janos Kadar and his guest are departing from the same car; present are Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; Frigyes Puja, foreign minister; and several members of the Hungarian Government. After the national anthems have been played Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt inspect the guard of honor. The chancellor says goodbye to Gyorgy Lazar and the members of the Hungarian Government, as well as the heads of diplomatic missions in Budapest. The evaluation of the visit has provided a good basis for the further development of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG.

Joint Communique

LD061751 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 September (MTI)--Thursday a communique was released in Budapest about the official visit Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the German Federal Republic paid on 4 to 6 September 1979 to the Hungarian People's Republic, on the invitation by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council. Here follows the communique in full length:

Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt made a comprehensive exchange of views on the relations between their countries and on topical international issues. Chancellor Schmidt also conducted talks with Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The federal chancellor was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The conversations took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual appreciation.

The sides welcomed with satisfaction the fact that contacts between the two countries have developed significantly on all lines in recent years, especially since the visit Janos Kadar had paid in 1977 to the German Federal Republic. They established that this development was in full keeping with the targets contained in the joint communique of 6 July 1977 which continues to remain a guide-line document for long-term cooperation between the two countries.

The negotiating parties underlined the importance they attach to personal meetings between leading statesmen of their countries and reaffirmed the intention to go on conducting political conversations on a high level in future. They welcomed the establishment of contacts effected between the legislative bodies of the two countries and the prospect to carry them on. They pointed with appreciation to the usefulness of more frequent meetings between members of the two governments and expressed approval for the design that Hungary's minister of foreign trade and the federal minister of economy should meet towards the end of this year. They decided that the foreign ministers should consult each year with one another.

They established with satisfaction that youth exchanges and cooperation among trade unions, sports organizations, professional unions and other bodies and associations as well as tourism and direct contacts between the two countries' citizens--all are developing in accord with the targets laid down in the joint communique of 6 July 1977. They affirmed the intention to go on assisting this development. They promised particular support for seeking ways how to render passenger travels continuously easier. The negotiating parties reiterated underlining the importance they attach to the development of economic contacts. They appreciated the positive results achieved in this context; the widened scope of trade, the increased number of new cooperation contracts just in the state of successful implementation, [and] the endeavours aimed at increasing cooperation on third markets. In this context they also appreciated the successful activities performed by the Intergovernmental Economic Mixed Committee.

At the same time, with a view to achieving a faster rate in the development of economic cooperation, they promised support for the trends to improve the balance and structure of trade, to find efficient forms of productive cooperation, and to widen the contacts between companies of the two countries, including medium and small-size enterprises. They decided that the economic mixed committee, at their next session in spring 1980 should make sure, what measures are needed and feasible so as to attain the said targets. The parties stated that they are interested in a further course to improve the conditions of economic cooperation and decided, within the scope of the intergovernmental mixed committee, to carry on a regular exchange of information about the trends of development in the national economies of the two countries. They concurred in the view that the agreement of 18 July 1977, providing to abolish dual taxation of incomes, returns and properties, has improved the conditions of cooperation among companies of the two countries. They welcomed the project to conclude a cooperation agreement in the near future between the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and its FRG counterpart.

The parties reaffirmed the desire to promote the links of scientific and technologic cooperation and expressed the intention to conclude agreements and concords to that effect as soon as possible.

They emphasized the significance of cultural cooperation in the long-term development of contacts between their countries and the common intention to boost cultural exchanges under the cultural agreement of 6 July 1977. They decided, with reference to the existing cultural agreement, that the mixed committee envisaged therein, should be convoked at the beginning of 1980 with the purpose to study further changes for the development of cultural exchanges and to evolve common concepts. They appreciated the representative cultural events either country has staged or plans to put up in the other, regarding them as valuable contributions to a deepening of mutual understanding. They expressed pleasure over the project to arrange a German Federal Republic "Week of Culture" in January 1980 in Budapest.

The parties expressed the conviction that accords and agreements between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany help to strengthen the development of contacts. They decided to study the chances for a further extention of the contractual support for carrying on expert consultations about consular affairs in order to improve practical cooperation in this line.

In their discussion over international issues, Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt paid particular attention to the questions of detente, disarmament, arms limitation, peace and security. They expressed the firm conviction that there does not exist any reasonable alternative to the concept of peaceful coexistence and to the policy of detente.

They seized the opportunity to appreciate the agreements the Federal Republic of Germany has signed with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia as well as the Basic Treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, all of which have gone a long way to contributing to the cause of European detente. They expressed the conviction that close adherence to, and full implementation of, the four-corner treaty of 3 September 1971 will remain an all-important precondition for European detente to become a lasting trend and for relations among the concerned countries to improve.

The parties reiterated emphasizing the importance that attaches to the Final Act of the European conference of security and cooperation. They appreciated the positive results already achieved in implementing the recommendations of Helsinki. They declared to be firmly resolved--in favour of cooperation among the states and for the benefit of all concerned countries and people--to do whatever they can, as they did so far, for carrying the provisions of 1980. They are resolved each to make his share of contribution to the thorough preparation and ultimate success of that meeting. They agreed to carry on two-sided consultations on this subject.

Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt agreed in the view that there is particular importance in studying the military bearings of security. They took a stand for a further course of concrete measures to strengthen the bonds of mutual trust and to lessen the peril of military conflicts. They endorsed the idea to conduct a thorough study of the questions relating to these provisions.

From the angle of preserving and consolidating world peace, they found it highly important to stop the arms race and to pass concrete provisions of disarmament and arms limitation.

They welcomed the recently signed second Soviet-American agreement for the limitation of strategic attacking weapons. They voiced the opinion that this agreement, once it comes into force, will bear positive effect on the process of detente in general, and on international negotiations about disarmament and arms limitation in particular. They also welcomed the readiness the Soviet Union and the United States of America expressed to carry on the SALT talks.

The parties emphasized that the Vienna talks about a mutual cut of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and about pertaining provisions, bear great importance for the consolidation of peace and security. They are confident that these talks will soon lead to results.

The parties declared readiness to support the measures directed at concluding agreements between the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and the Economic Commission of Europe (ECE). An agreement on these lines would in their view contribute to the progress of European economic cooperation and is in keeping with the targets of the Final Act of Helsinki.

They emphasized that international economic contacts must be developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages, with due consideration of each country's rightful interests. They reaffirmed that this is the basis on which the developing countries should be helped to widen their participation in international economic cooperation. They declared the intention to contribute as much as they can to promoting the economic and social course of progress in these countries.

The parties discussed the Middle East situation and voiced the view that, for a lasting and just peace to be brought about in this area, there is need to engineer a comprehensive settlement with all concerned sides taking part. They emphasized: It is the legal right of the Palestine people and of every state in the area--including the State of Israel--to live within acknowledged and secured borders.

The parties discussed the situation in Africa. They expressed the conviction that the states and nations of the continent must be offered the possibility to mould their own lives and to advance without external interference, according to their own will. They took stand for the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe to assert their right for self-government and independence.

The parties commented with satisfaction on the pleasant atmosphere and mutual understanding that had marked their talks. They rated the visit the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was paying to the Hungarian People's Republic as a further significant step towards the development of cooperation among the two countries. They declared the conviction that good relations between the two states and people go to strengthen European and world peace and security.

Helmut Schmidt extended invitation to Janos Kadar for an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Kadar gladly accepted the invitation.

GYENES RECEIVES SFRY'S FRANC POPIT

LD062144 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Thursday received Franc Popit, Presidium member of the Federation of Slovenian Communists, president of the federation. At the cordial meeting which was attended by Miklos Horvath, first secretary of the Party Committee of County Vas, information was exchanged on topical questions related to socialist building work in Hungary and Yugoslavia and a review was made of the development of relations between Hungary and Slovenia. Dr Viktor Gasparovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest, was also present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION--The party worker delegation of the Venezuelan Communist Party led by Central Committee member Omar Hurtado that paid a visit to our country between 18 August and 2 September at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee has departed from Budapest. The delegation had talks at the international affairs department of the MSZMP Central Committee, met with representatives of the PPF, the National Trade Union Council, and the National Physical Culture and Sports Office, visited Szabolcs-Szatmar County and studied the work of council organs and the position of the sports movement. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

GIEREK DEPARTS 7 SEPTEMBER FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO FRANCE

LD071712 Warsaw PAP in English 0916 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, accompanied by his wife, left today for a 2-day working visit to France at the invitation of French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing.

At the Warsaw's Okecie Airport the first secretary of the PUWP CC was seen off by members of the highest party and state authorities, headed by Henryk Jablonski.

GIEREK GREETS CASTRO ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU061147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to Cuba's Fidel Castro on occasion of nonalined summit conference in Havana]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, Havana:

Esteemed comrade, on the occasion of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined states, which is beginning today in the Cuban capital of Havana, I extend to you and through you to all participants in that wide-ranging and important forum cordial greetings and wishes for successful debates on behalf of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The choice of Havana as the site for this conference is an expression of the high appreciation and prestige enjoyed by socialist Cuba in the international arena.

Poland highly values the activities of the states of the nonalined movement in favor of strengthening their independence, preserving peace, consolidating world security, basing international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and developing a new, just economic order and equal cooperation among states. We give constant and resolute support to the nonalined states' efforts in their struggle to eliminate imperialist practices as well as the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of foreign domination from international relations. As ever, the nonalined states can always count on Poland's assistance and cooperation in that struggle.

We express the profound conviction that the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries will strengthen anew the attachment of the members of that movement, who represent over 50 percent of the states of the world, to the lofty aims and principles inspiring the movement, will make another important contribution to the cause of the present world's peaceful and progressive development and will help strengthen the joint front of the forces of progress in the struggle for a happy future of all nations.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

DUTCH PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD062156 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, PAP--At the invitation of Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz the Dutch prime minister, Andreas A.M. van Agt, will pay an official visit to Poland between September 19 and 22, 1979.

The Dutch prime minister will be accompanied by the Dutch foreign minister, Christoph A. van der Klaauw.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL TU SESSION IN WARSAW

AU062035 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 4 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 3 September Warsaw session of the Eighth International Conference of Trade Unions of Workers of Construction, Timber and Building Materials Industries; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Having cordially greeted the delegates to the conference on behalf of the Polish trade union movement and having wished them fruitful debates, W. Kruszek said:

"We are conscious of the enormous role you play in the economic and social lives of your countries. This is because construction makes it possible not only to rapidly develop industry and the social infrastructure, but it also makes it possible to meet one of the most crucial needs of man--his own comfortable apartment.

"The Polish trade union movement views with great interest the activities of your trade union organizations because, while fighting for improved living and working conditions for construction workers, you also tackle problems such as economic development and its impact on the situation of the working people; the establishment of a new and just economic order; the efforts to counteract those consequences of the large corporations' activity that negatively affect the working people; and the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of peace. We are convinced that your conference will further invigorate the activities of your trade union and that it will increase its contribution to the solution of the socioeconomic problems facing the working people throughout the world."

Wladyslaw Kruczek described to the conference Poland's postwar achievements and the participation of construction and related workers in the country's reconstruction and socialist construction. He also drew attention to the Polish trade unions' active participation in efforts to insure constant increases in living and working standards of the working people.

"In their international activities," W. Kruczek continued, "The Polish trade unionists attach basic significance to the struggle for peace and detente. Together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries we engage in consistent activities to insure that political detente goes hand-in-hand with progress in military detente. We believe that the trade union movement can make a specific contribution to improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world."

Wladyslaw Kruczek stressed that THE POLISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT HAD PROPOSED THAT TRADE UNIONISTS ALL OVER EUROPE SHOULD DISCUSS EAST-WEST ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS. THAT DISCUSSION WAS HELPING TO TIGHTEN COOPERATION BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS IN THE EAST AND IN THE WEST.

"THE INTERNATIONAL BRANCH TRADE UNIONS," W. KRUCZEK SAID IN CONCLUSION, "HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES AS PLATFORMS FOR BUILDING THE UNITY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. SINCE VARIOUS ORIENTATIONS EXIST WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, YOUR ORGANIZATION CAN DO A GREAT DEAL TO INTENSIFY THE DIALOG AND TO SEARCH FOR WAYS OF UNITED ACTION."

GOVERNMENT WAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ALL NATIONS

LD061122 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We now present the text of a message published by the Polish state and Government on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II and addressed to the world's nations and parliaments. It was first pronounced last Sunday [as heard] at Westerplatte, where the first shots of the war were fired.

On this anniversary we appeal to the hearts and minds of people the world over to work so as to avoid repetition of the untold sufferings which war brings. Last world war took a toll of over 50 million human lives, crippled a further 100 million and shattered the fruits of a whole generation's labor.

In today's nuclear weapons era war would be even more horrifying and could well exterminate civilization as we know it. The Polish nation has a special right to call loudly that war should never more break out. It was here at Westerplatte that the Polish soldiers first repelled the Nazi attack on 1 September 1939 which opened the World War II. Though the struggle was uneven, the Polish nation resisted this aggression in the comprehension of the threat it posed both to Poland and to all mankind.

It is the memory of 6 million Polish citizens who fell or were murdered in the Second World War which stands behind this appeal to consolidate peace, for disarmament, to prevent military conflict. It is also the memory of the blood which Polish soldiers shed in all fields where battle was given to the Nazi armies and that of the tragic fate of untold civilians murdered horribly in Nazi death camps and on the streets of Poland's towns and villages which justifies this appeal.

Today, on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, we say to the world that the language of guns is not going to resolve any of the many problems facing the human race today. All nations, parliaments and governments today carry the historical responsibility for the future of the world, for the new generations which should grow up in a sense of mutual respect and in the conviction that peace is the supreme value. Such are the purposes set by the Polish-sponsored United Nations declaration on educating societies for life in peace.

The world should enter the 21st century with the feeling of security of tomorrow without the fear of war. The guns have not spoken in Europe for 35 years; this period of peace has been based on the recognition of the inviolability of existing territorial and political realities. It was on that foundation that the Final Act of the European security and cooperation conference, that grand charter of peace, was erected.

We appeal that its provisions be consistently substantiated. The principles in which the sources of military conflict can be eliminated are: freedom, social justice, implementation of human rights, national independence and peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems and the inviolability of their frontiers.

We call that the world be freed of the threat of a nuclear catastrophy. It is with satisfaction and hope that Poland welcomes all peace-oriented initiatives and agreements particularly the recent SALT II agreement, the speedy ratification of which is awaited by all nations.

Let us all work together to stamp out inflamatory claims throughout the world, to eliminate the remnants of racism, neocolonialism, national oppression, violation of fundamental human rights, specifically the right to life in peace.

Let us give our support to all efforts to halt the arms race, to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons, to ban completely mass annihilation weapons and to lead to universal and total disarmament and to effective international control.

We appeal to all societies, parliaments and to all people of good will: Let us insure mankind has a secure future through a joint effort: Let a durable, general peace unite all nations, states and continents.

PAP INTERVIEWS FINANCE MINISTER KISIEL

LD061026 Warsaw PAP in English 0907 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, PAP--The major task today is to produce reliable and modern goods. However, the economic calculus must be taken into account. Speaking in an interview given to PAP, Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel said that wages figure higher and higher in our economy. This is the result of a fast growth in wages, characteristic for the present decade. Naturally, the wages boom was biggest in 1971-75, when the production growth rate was highest. In the first half of this year, with its low level of implementing production plans, there was a 7.7 percent average nominal wage rise per 1 employee (351 zlotys), as compared with the first half of last year.

For a number of years now we have been witnessing the wage growth rate surpassing plan assumptions and nominal wages growing slightly faster than the production growth rate. The result is more and more wage costs per 1,000 zlotys of production. Technical work facilities also increase faster than work effectiveness, which means that in many factories there are a lot of mistakes in the employment economy, standards and organization of work. A steady, consistent elimination of these mistakes should improve the relation between production and wage growth, and, as a result, bring the expected decrease in individual costs.

Slowing down the growth of wages is no way out, and, as practice proves, there is sometimes no reason for doing this. Besides, it is very difficult to do that. The main solution, therefore, is a fast development of profitable and socially useful production. This calls for raw- and supply-materials. Reaching a real and cuts [as received] in materials and raw-materials consumption in the coming years is a strategic task.

A better, more organized and effective production means economy is necessary everywhere where raw-materials and materials are extracted, processed and utilized.

Production costs play a basic role. If they grow too **fast**, the current prices are hard to keep. Therefore, tasks concerning the lowering of production costs, especially those of materials, and a determined fighting of growing prices in all the stages of the production of material goods are so important socially.

PREMIER APPOINTS DIRECTOR FOR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICE

AU031426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Dr Kazimierz Siarkiewicz general director of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Kazimierz Siarkiewicz was born in 1927 into a peasant family. [paragraph continues]

He graduated from Wroclaw University, and in 1976 the State Council granted him the academic title of professor extraordinary in legal sciences.

Kazimierz Siarkiewicz began his professional career in 1945 and was appointed director of the legal office of the Council of Ministers in 1968. He is a scientific worker and secretary of the Legislation Council attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. He combines professional work with scientific and social activities and holds a number of posts connected with the theoretical and practical problems of creating and improving the legal system of the Polish People's Republic.

He is a member of the PZPR.

GIEREK RECEIVES DELEGATION OF RAILWAYMEN

LD042220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the approaching railwaymen's day, falling this year on 9 September, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received today a delegation representing nearly 500,000 railwaymen and workers of railway technical services.

The meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of its Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Industry; Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski; Minister of Transport Mieczyslaw Zajfryd; Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Wojterkowski, and Chairman of the Railwaymen Union Jozef Konarzewski.

Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski and Minister Mieczyslaw Zajfyd reported on the current tasks of the railways and their implementation, as well as the programs whose implementation would contribute to the improvement of the situation in rail transport.

The representatives of railwaymen reported to Edward Gierek on the results of the railway work during the past difficult months. August is the first month for some time during which the railways' plan was fully implemented. About 42.3 million tons of goods were transported that month--nearly 2 million more than last year. The transport of coal has markedly improved; during the last 2 months the railway transported 2.5 million tons of coal more than the same period last year. Good results have also been achieved in transport of other goods. This was achieved thanks to several month-long efforts aimed at improving the work of railways, stressed the railwaymen. It was also emphasized that the achieved results cannot be considered satisfactory. The entire workforce of the railways will have to step up their efforts to be able to face the difficult and complex tasks of September and the fourth quarter of the year as a whole. The point is here in particular to insure a swift and efficient transportation of crops and supply of consumers with coal.

Expressing thanks to all railwaymen and workers of the railway technical services for their endeavors, Edward Gierek pointed out that in general they were up to the difficult tasks this year. The technology, on the other hand, caused too many disappointments due to construction imperfections or difficult weather conditions. Therefore, the leadership of the party and the government currently pay particular attention to the modernization of the railways. Even greater efforts will be needed in the coming years to streamline railway transport. In particular, it is necessary to create new opportunities for transport of important raw and other materials, coal in particular, from Silesia to other parts of the country.

We attach great importance to a systematic modernization of the entire support system for the railways. The point is to insure swift and efficient repairs of the rolling stock. Edward Gierek stressed that much has been done in the past few years to improve even further the working and living conditions of railwaymen. There are ever more new or completely modernized social and halth centers for railwaymen. The efforts in this field will be continued.

The work of railway workers and transport efficiency of railways, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said, were to a great degree decisive for the functioning of the economy as a whole. The railwaymen must pay even more attention than hitherto to the transport of coal. The efficient transport of other goods must also be insured, and at the same time the travelling conditions on our railways must also be improved. The railwaymen, Edward Gierek said, often proved their selfless devotion and commitment in the past and certainly will not fall short of our expectations now. The first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed wishes for further successes in work and prosperity in private life of railwaymen.

GIEREK SENDS LETTER TO WARSAW YOUTH PEACE SEMINAR

AU051428 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1-2 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of letter from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to 31 August session of the Warsaw International Youth Seminar "For Educating Young Generations in the Spirit of Peace"]

[Text] Dear young friends, on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, I extend to you our cordial greetings. We attach great importance to your debates on educating young people in the spirit of peace, a subject which is of the highest priority for Poland. That conviction stems from our people's historical experience and from the profound resolve of the Polish People's Republic to consolidate, together with all states, the peaceful order in Europe and the world, to strengthen detente and to make increasingly more effective contributions to disarmament and to comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation among nations.

Young people have particularly much to accomplish in that regard. We appreciate your noble efforts to consolidate the naturally friendly ties among the young generations in Europe and the world and to promote and improve mutual understanding. That is an important premise for educating the growing generations in the spirit of friendship, in the spirit that is free from prejudice and hatred--in the spirit of peace. The fact that your debates are taking place in Warsaw on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland acquires symbolic significance. I am convinced that you will be able to draw the necessary conclusions from that tragic lesson in history so that a similar catastrophe never befalls your generation and the future generations.

May your debates be constructive and fruitful and may you be successful in your further indefatigable efforts for the sake of mankind's supreme ideals--peace and a favorable future for young people and all nations in Europe and the world.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES FOR LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Ceausescu Telegram

LD012344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a telegram of congratulations to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great revolution of September 1. The telegram reads among other things: Pleasantly recalling the visit I paid to your country, I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will further expand and deepen, in the spirit of the talks and agreements concluded in Benghazi, in the interest of the Romanian and the Libyan peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among all nations.

On the same occasion Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet addressed a telegram to the secretary of the General People's Committee of Libya, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

Patan Delegation

AU060841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Tripoli, 4 September (AGERPRES)--Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and head of the official Romanian delegation which attended the festivities marking the 19th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Arab Libyan People's Socialist Jamahiriyah, conferred with 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, secretary of petroleum; Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing; 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary of heavy industry; Ibrahim Hasan, secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security; Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health; 'Abd ar-Rahman Sayd, chief of staff of the Libyan Army.

During the meetings which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides examined the development of Romanian-Libyan cooperation in the respective areas.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU312034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/8/1979--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed a message of salute to the Congress of the Communist Party of the USA, expressing the wish that the relations of solidarity between the two parties--grounded on equal rights, observance of independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, the right of each party to elaborate its political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy according to the historical, national and social conditions in its own country--would steadily develop for the benefit of expanding and amplifying the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the United States of America, between the Romanian people and the American people, of the cause of solidarity of all democratic and progressive forces, of the ideals of peace and socialism.

The congress--the message reads--is held at a time when profound revolutionary, social and national changes as well as changes in the balance of forces are taking place in the world, which strongly evince the determination of the peoples to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, to live free and independent, in a climate of peace and security, to be masters of the national riches, of their destinies, without any outside pressure or interference in the internal affairs.

At the same time, in the conditions of sharpening contradictions in the international life, of growing tendencies to redivide the world into zones of influence, of intensifying arms race, of the occurrence of new states of tension and conflicts, of the widening gap between the economically developed countries and the developing ones, it is imperative for all socialist countries, for the communist and workers' parties, for the working-class, democratic and progressive forces to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in the fight against imperialism, for detente and peace, as well as for all peoples to rally in the struggle for a new policy of full equality among all the states of the world, of independence and sovereignty, for a passage to military disengagement and disarmament measures, for a new international economic and political order.

ANDREI MEETS WITH DELEGATES TO NONALINED SUMMIT IN HAVANA

AU061950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Havana, (AGERPRES), 6/9/1979--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation to the sixth summit of the non-aligned countries, had meetings in Havana with the foreign ministers of Cameroon, Malaysia, Lebanon, Togo, Ethiopia, Jordan, Zambia, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

Views were exchanged during the talks on the further development of the relations between Romania and those states, on the expansion of their bilateral and international collaboration. They also approached questions of the current world situation pointing especially to the need for the political, peaceful settlement of all disputed issues.

BURTICA RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY COAL MINISTER; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU052055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--On September 5, a Romanian-Chinese inter-government convention was signed in Bucharest, on collaboration in the building of the coking coal combine in the Huoxian County (People's Republic of China).

The document was signed by Dumitru Condrache, deputy minister of mining, oil and geology, for Romania, and by Xu Zailian, deputy minister of coal industry, for People's China.

The same day, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, received the government delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Xu Zailian.

A friendly exchange of views took place on the occasion, on the development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

AGERPRES, PRC NEWS AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT IN BUCHAREST

AU011855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1979--A collaboration agreement was signed in Bucharest between AGERPRES and XINHUA news agencies.

The delegation of the XINHUA news agency led by its director-general, Zen Tao, visited Romania at the invitation of the Romanian news agency--AGERPRES.

On September 1, the delegation were received by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Reference was made to the development of collaboration between the two countries on a news agency line.

The delegation also had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality, at the SCINTEIA editor's office, and visited economic units as well as socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Brasov, Constanta and Prahova counties.

The delegation of the XINHUA news agency also participated in the 35th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of Romania.

DEPUTY PREMIER TROFIN MEETS SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC

AU052050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--A working meeting took place in Timisoara on September 5 between Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. They analyzed questions related to objectives of joint interest, to the development of collaboration and cooperation in energy and economy. They set concrete measures for the implementation of what has been agreed upon between the party and state leaders of Romania and Yugoslavia, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

RADIO REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. ENVOY TO UN

AU312003 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter today appointed Donald F. McHenry as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to replace Andrew Young who resigned on 15 August. A 42-year-old career diplomat, Donald F. McHenry, also a colored American, has been Ambassador Andrew Young's deputy.

CAZACU RECEIVES PERUVIAN SOCIALIST LEADER

AU052042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--During the visit of friendship paid to Romania over August 27-September 5, General Leonidas Rodrigues Figueroa, chairman of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru, had meeting at the CC of the RCP with Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

They exchanged information on the activity and present preoccupations of the two parties. Likewise, the Peruvian politican had interviews with the first secretaries of the county party committees of Brasov and Constanta, and with representatives of public organizations. He also visited economic units in industry, in the state-run and cooperative agriculture, educational and cultural establishments, historic sites and touristic spots in the Bucharest municipality, and in the Brasov and Constanta counties.

MALITA DELEGATION ACTIVITIES AT UNCSTD IN VIENNA REPORTED

AU311932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES, 31/8/1979--The activity [of] the Romanian working group, led by Mircea Malita, carried on at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, concluded. On the agenda of that group--one of the three plenary working bodies of the Vienna forum--an item was included regarding the utilization of the most modern achievements in science and technology for surmounting the obstacles to development as well the item science, technology and future. The document, elaborated by that working group, which after its adoption in the plenary meeting of the conference is to be included in the conference's report to the UN General Assembly, reads among other things: Scientific and technological evolution must act within the broad frame of the processes underway in all countries and on an international plane. It must be reoriented towards correcting the present-day imbalance in science and technology manifest on a world plane. Of particular importance to all the nations is the acknowledgement of the fact that the fundamental element of the building of a world justice and international cooperation on all levels is the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries. Likewise, it is important that the developing countries have access to all potential based on their own resources.

The document also underlines the necessity of strengthening the international scientific and technological system, in the sphere of international bodies included. Among the most urgent problems mentioned are disarmament, the consolidation of world peace and the abolition of foreign domination--the aforesaid document further reads. Part of the resources thus saved could constitute a major source of supporting the future developing countries, in keeping with the priorities set by them.

Also completed was the elaboration on the programme of action--a document that is to be adopted in the plenary meeting concluding the conference and which voices the consensus of the participating states with regard to the principles and measures aimed at more efficient using science and technology for attaining the objectives of the new international economic order.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES CELEBRATING DPRK NATIONAL DAY

Ambassador's Press Conference

LD301354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1979--A press conference was organized at the Bucharest Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 30, on the 31st anniversary of the foundation of that country, the national day of the Korean people.

Participating were editors of the leading press, reporters of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, representatives of the radio television and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event and highlighted the successes scored by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea on the road of the free and independent development of the country, of the defence of the revolutionary gains. The speaker stressed the efforts made by the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, without any outside interference.

Then, the Korean ambassador referred to the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two countries, the solidarity of the Romanian people with the fight for the just cause of the Korean people, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In this context, underlined was the decisive role of the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song in the ascending course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and countries.

Bucharest Festive Meeting

AU052100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--On the 31st anniversary of the setting up of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association organized a festive meeting at the club of the "Grivita Rosie" enterprise of Bucharest on September 5.

Highlighting the importance of the setting up, 31 years ago, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the manager of the "Grivita Rosie" enterprise of chemical equipment, Necula Stelian, stressed the great successes scored by the Korean people in the work of building socialism. The RCP, Romania, the speaker said, supported and was always on the side of the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the achievement of the major desideratum of the Korean nation to peacefully and independently reunify the country.

Recalling the close relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea, the speaker underlined the decisive role played in the expansion and consolidation of these relations by the interviews and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song as well as by the treaty of friendship and collaboration and the Romanian-Korean joint solemn declaration.

In his turn, Sin In-ha, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest, referred in his address to the glorious road traversed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the 31 years of existence, the determination of the Korean people to consolidate and develop the gains recorded under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, of Kim Il-song, in its heroic struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, for the accomplishment of the construction of socialism and communism.

I avail myself of this opportunity, the ambassador said, to express our deep gratitude to the Romanian party, government and people for the active and consistent support granted to the revolutionary cause of our people.

The ambassador of the DPR of Korea extensively referred then to the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between the Romanian and Korean peoples, showing that they are ever more developed and strengthened following the decisive contribution in this respect made by the party and state leaders of the two countries.

TITO MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS IN HAVANA 6 SEPTEMBER

DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok

LD062135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received in his residence in Havana today Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK.

Premier Yi conveyed to President Tito most cordial greetings from DPRK President Kim Il-song, stressing that the people and Government of Korea held in high esteem President Tito's decision to come to Havana and take part in the work of the sixth summit, a very important gathering of nonalined countries.

During the conversation, which took part in a very friendly atmosphere, reference was also made to the work of the sixth summit to date and in particular to some of the questions concerning the work of this highest nonalined meeting. Premier Yi Chong-ok stressed his country's great devotion to the policy of nonalinement and its resolve to strive resolutely, together with other nonalined countries, to overcome the specific difficulties and problems which the nonalined movement is facing or may face in the future.

During the conversation reference was also made to the crisis in Southeast Asia and the possible ways of resolving it.

President Tito expressed interest in the present state of relations between the DPRK and South Korea and was briefed in detail on this by Premier Yi.

The audience was attended by Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, member of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, and on the Korean side by Ho Tam, minister of foreign affairs.

Julius Nyerere

LD061924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito met in his residence today with Tanzania's President Nyerere. The two presidents exchanged views on current issues related to the sixth summit and non-aligned policy in general.

Presidents Tito and Nyerere emphasized the non-aligned movement's permanent struggle for transforming international political and economic relations and for world-wide peace and progress. The non-aligned movement, they pointed out, constitutes the most progressive force of international dimension. In this respect, it was stated that the movement's character does not conflict with the political commitments of individual non-aligned countries.

Also discussed was the summit's method of work and the need for complete adherence to democratic procedure as an integral part of general efforts to further democratize the movement.

Presidents Tito and Nyerere also exchanged views on the situation and [word indistinct] in Africa.

While discussing international economic problems, President Tito emphasized the necessity of extending assistance to the least developed developing countries in order to help these countries initiate development. The present world economic situation, Tito noted, is resulting in the opposite--far from developing, these countries are stagnating and some are even falling further behind.

Presidents Tito and Nyerere noted with satisfaction the favourable development of Yugoslav-Tanzanian relations and expressed the wish for their further all-round development.

Moussa Traore of Mali

LD070642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito and Mali President Moussa Traore met and discussed the work of the sixth nonalined summit with special reference to the necessity of further democratization of the movement. The meeting took place in the Yugoslav president's residence in Havana yesterday evening (local time).

Democratic discussion of all questions is the very nature of the policy of nonalinement, they noted.

President Traore informed President Tito about the proposals submitted by the Mali delegation.

The two presidents agreed that it is vital to preserve the unity of the movement of nonalinement on the principles adopted at the first summit in 1961 and confirmed at all subsequent summits.

President Traore informed President Tito about the last session in Monrovia of the Organization of African Unity. He dwelt in particular on the way the gathering discussed the Middle East crisis and the demands of the countries for Egypt's suspension from the OAU.

Yasir 'Arafat

LD062034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received at his residence in Havana Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and had friendly talks with him.

Yasir 'Arafat thanked President Tito for the decisive support which he had extended in his speech at the sixth summit of the nonalined for the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

In the talks they also spoke about the role and significance of the nonalined movement in present international relations and about the need to make continuous efforts toward further affirming this role. President Tito expressed his conviction that the nonalined movement will continue to consolidate. The president stressed that what also deserves attention is the fact that the nonalined policy is increasingly present on the European Continent, and that this is eloquently shown also by the fact that three European countries are present at the sixth summit as full members and another eight with the status of guest.

President Tito added that this too confirms the universal nature of nonalined policy.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, acquainted President Tito with the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East and in particular in southern Lebanon. 'Arafat expressed the conviction that the sixth summit of the nonalined would extend full and decisive support to the justified demands of the peoples of that region in order that a just and democratic solution for all the acute problems, which endanger security not merely in the Middle East but also further afield, be reached as soon as possible.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation, as well as Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, also attended the talks.

MINIC MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS IN HAVANA 6 SEPTEMBER

POLISARIO Delegation

LD062158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received in Havana today members of the POLISARIO Front leadership, led by Malainine Sadigh, member of the Politburo.

The representatives of the POLISARIO Front told Milos Minic about the development of the situation in the Western Sahara following the signing of the agreement with Mauritania. They also expressed a wish for the further development and expansion of cooperation between the POLISARIO Front and Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations.

Lebanon's Al-Huss

LD052210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth nonalined summit, met with Salim Ahmad al-Huss, prime minister of Lebanon, in Havana today.

The Lebanese prime minister told Milos Minic of the latest developments in the situation in the Lebanon and the Middle East in the light of frequent aggressive actions by Israel in southern Lebanon.

Al-Huss paid great tribute to President Tito and Yugoslavia for their constant support for efforts by the Lebanese Government to normalize the situation in the country and to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES HAVANA MINISTERIAL MEETING 31 AUGUST

AU052105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the afternoon session of the Ministerial Conference in Havana on 31 August]

[Text] Havana, 1 Septmber (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a speech at the afternoon session of the Ministerial Conference yesterday, saying the following:

Mr Chairman: Since I am speaking for the first time, I wish to congratulate you on your election to this highly esteemed and responsible post. [paragraph continues]

I believe that under your skillful leadership we shall be able to achieve constructive and positive results.

The Yugoslav delegation highly values the efforts invested by the friendly people and the Government of Cuba, their warm hospitality and the excellent conditions which they created for our work.

At the same time, I wish to congratulate the delegations of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Surinam and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front on the admission of their countries as full members in the nonalined movement.

I also wish to congratulate the delegations of Costa Rica, Dominica, the Philippines and Santa Lucia on their admission in the capacity of observers, as well as the delegation of Spain on having received the status of a guest in our movement.

Mr Chairman, allow me to refer to the speech of the respected delegate of Vietnam who mentioned my country.

We Strove For a Solution of the Dispute Through Negotiations

In regard to the speech of the representative of Vietnam, I wish to say that the respected representative of Zaire was right when he requested to speak on a point of order to say that this speech did not relate to the question which is being discussed.

In his speech the representative of Vietnam "informed" us that at the Ministerial Conference in Belgrade in July 1978, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka "far from contributing to a peaceful solution of the problem of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, requested that Vietnam should withdraw the draft resolution which called on Vietnam and Kampuchea to solve their dispute through negotiations..."

I would not say that Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka acted in that way. On the contrary, our previous federal secretary for foreign affairs visited both Phnom Penh and Hanoi before the Belgrade conference with the aim of striving for a solution of the dispute between the two countries through negotiations. Unfortunately, the visits concluded without any result.

I believe that the mention of my country in this context does not mean that my country should be blamed for the fact that a peaceful solution was not reached or that a foreign armed intervention occurred. I also believe that what the respected representative of Vietnam just said does not justify the armed intervention carried out against Kampuchea.

I now wish to refer to the question of the participation of Kampuchea in the work of this conference.

We have understood that the formula adopted in Maputo and Colombo will be applied in the course of our preparatory work in Havana until the sixth summit conference decides otherwise.

There was no reason for preventing the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea from participating in the conference because nothing had happened in the meantime that would justify such a step. The actual situation is quite different.

The Internal Regime of a Country Is Decided by the People

First, we must not recognize a situation created by foreign military intervention in Kampuchea.

Second, a consensus almost exists in Asia on the rejection of foreign military intervention. A great majority of the nonalined countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia expressed themselves in the Preparatory Committee as being in favor of the continuity of the legality of Democratic Kampuchea, which remains a full member of the movement of nonalined countries.

Yugoslavia has always resolutely advocated the recognition of the right of every country to defend its position and to request that any question be discussed. However, Yugoslavia has likewise always resolutely opposed and will continue to oppose anybody imposing his will on others.

In the case of the participation of Democratic Kampuchea it is a matter of certain principles. Therefore this is of essential significance for the future of the nonalined movement.

It is not a matter of expressing ourselves about the internal regime in Kampuchea. Yugoslavia has never decided in favor of either regime. What the internal regime of a country will be is decided by the people of each country, regardless of what we may individually think about the individual regimes.

What is involved here is the question of whether we will be consistent in our respect for the principles which we have proclaimed as a movement and on which we want to build democratic international relations, solve disputed problems and develop mutual relations among the nonalined countries.

We have heard it said several times in the course of this debate that the so-called complete control over a territory should be considered as a basis for the recognition of a regime. Allow me to say that it is not only a question of the so-called "complete control" but rather also a question of what is even more important, that is, a question of the fact that no control--and I repeat, no control--based on mass foreign military intervention and the presence of foreign troops can be accepted as a basis for the evaluation of the legality of a regime. Such control cannot be recognized by our movement.

This is one of the basic principles of nonalined policy. If we allow this principle to be jeopardized, then we must know that this will jeopardize the very essence of nonalined policy.

In Favor of Solving the Crisis on the Basis of Nonalined Principles

The problem of Kampuchea is a component part of the crisis in Southeast Asia. In this concrete instance, we believe that our movement must react to this crisis which is at this time one of the gravest crises in the world. In our opinion, we must energetically reject every foreign intervention as a method of imposing one's will on other countries and thereby creating situations of fait accompli.

We must advocate a political solution of the crisis on the basis of the principles of nonalinement, the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and security for all countries of the region. However, this requires the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of other countries and it requires that the people of Kampuchea must be allowed to choose their own government and to decide--on their own and without any outside interference--on the form of their political system.

The outcome of the discussion held by the Preparatory Committee is to us symptomatic of yet another important and unfavorable development. Since the formation of the nonalined movement, we have advocated that the decisions at our meetings should be adopted by consensus, which means through harmonization and convergence of views. [paragraph continues]

The road to consensus has always been difficult. We think that it is even more difficult and complicated now. For this reason it is of extraordinary importance for us to make maximum efforts to harmonize our views and to refrain from adopting unilateral decisions.

Yugoslavia has come to the sixth summit conference with the desire that we should strengthen our unity at this meeting and that we should determine an action program which will make possible a further positive contribution to the development of international relations and to solving the most difficult problems, something in which we are all vitally interested. The Yugoslav delegation will do everything to insure that our work will be oriented in this direction, Josip Vrhovec concluded.

DOLANC REVIEWS PROGRESS OF HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU062245 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Interview granted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Ljubljana Radio and Television journalists Florjan Janez and Ludvik Skoberne and Ljubljana DELO correspondent Andrej Novak in Ljubljana on 6 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Judging by the discussion held so far at the Havana summit conference of nonalined countries and the reaction to this discussion, it might be possible to gain the impression that the nonalined movement is really divided into two main currents and that we could perhaps conditionally call one of them moderate and the other one radical. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] I think that this division is completely wrong, this division, as you said, into radical and moderate. I think that what has prevailed at the movement as well as at this conference are the ideas of Comrade Tito, the ideas which Comrade Tito expressed in his speech about the universality of the movement and about the need for unity within the movement and also the entire series of other principles which are, I dare say, still valid even though yesterday, for instance, one of the speakers stated that the original principles have been already surpassed and that they are even hindering the movement in a certain way.

To now say that the radical ones are those who primarily advocate, I would say, their own interests or who indirectly advocate the interests of a certain bloc--to me this is not radical. Even less can the other current, which advocates the original principles of the movement be called moderate. Certainly there are differences. I have already said that in all probability these differences are to a great extent a consequence of viewing certain world problems--and the world situation as a whole--exclusively through one's own glasses, if I may put it this way, through one's own interests. But in some instances these differences are certainly also a consequence of the influence of blocs on the individual members of the movement, at least as regards some questions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] It seems to me that in Havana these differences have shown themselves more clearly than at any other previous conference of nonalined countries; that is, for example, they have shown themselves more clearly in the public discussion. Perhaps we cannot speak about a radicalization, but we can speak about two opposing (?currents). To what extent does this confrontation within the context of Havana [word indistinct] hide a greater danger of a bloc penetration into the movement?

[Answer] In view of the current world position held by the movement, interest by the blocs most certainly exists and has existed for a long time. The blocs are especially interested at this time.

For example, in my opinion, one bloc has begun to feel that, as a result of the objective situation in which some members of the movement find themselves, it perhaps could penetrate the movement with some of its own interests. Only, I say once again, this is no radicalization. Essentially this is, as you have said, a danger for the movement. And most certainly those who operate from these positions are not aware of what this means for the movement itself. I think and I dare say that even those who have induced certain nonalined member countries to adopt such positions on certain questions are not aware of what this would mean for their own policy if they weakened in some way--that is, if they only weakened and did not destroy--the strength of the nonalined movement. For this reason I think that it is necessary to be aware of this danger and I also think that the Yugoslav delegation is aware of this. I think that in his speech President Tito issued a very clear warning about the possible consequences of such influences.

I would say that in his speech President Tito really showed how the world situation should be viewed at this time. He rose above, I would say, those direct interests of one or another state. He rose high above the interests of both blocs and clearly indicated what road should be followed to insure peace in the world and--if I may add what has been already stated a few times here, and I think that we can understand Comrade Skoberne in this way--President Tito indicated in which direction the original principles of nonalinement should be developed.

[Question] I would like to ask whether it does not seem that the host country, that is, Cuba, is promoting in a certain way and by means of certain purely procedural actions, what we conditionally call the radical current in the movement, even though there are differences within this current. It is understandable for certain states to be impatient as regards the solving of some individual questions whereas we could perhaps say for some other states that they are expressing bloc tendencies to a greater extent. The host country, Cuba, should not, or rather, it is not customary for the host country to promote certain views in such a situation. [words indistinct] or I think, for instance, it should not prevent the people from stating their views as happened, for instance, at the meeting of foreign ministers. [words indistinct] and to end the conference even before consensus is achieved. After all, consensus is one of the basic principles of the movement.

[Answer] I would say that we should wait until the conclusion of the conference before making an objective appraisal of what the situation is, what happened and how things developed. I think that we can now characterize certain actions of the host country as strange, to put it very mildly. Nevertheless, I think that it is necessary to wait for the conference's conclusion to be really objective and realistic. But referring to the previous question, I would like to emphasize the following: What is involved here is the fact that we must continue to develop the basic principles of nonalinement. If certain principles, that is, questions of independence, non-affiliation with the blocs, unity and so forth, remain unchanged, the principle of cooperation in the economic field, for instance, has been already developed extraordinarily successfully at the last few conferences. [sentence as heard] For this conference Yugoslavia has prepared an entire series of proposals showing ways of enabling the developing countries--or even, if I may say even more, the countries which are not even in the process of development, but which are still as they were because they simply have no possibility for development--on enabling them to advance. This is one question. The other question is this: I think that great progress has been made--perhaps not quite concretely at this conference but rather at least by the heads of the movement's member countries--in the realization of how necessary it is to find a solution to insure that the disputes between nonalined countries will begin to be solved exclusively by peaceful means.

[Question] Since we are already discussing disputes; a great question connected with this is (?apparent) in Havana: that is the Middle East and, of course, the question of Kampuchea, which has continuously been in the background of the discussion at the conference. The conference is approaching its conclusion and Kampuchea's seat is still vacant. What can you say about this?

[Answer] You see--it is certainly true that these are two extraordinarily important questions--that is, the questions of Kampuchea and the Middle East. But there is still a whole series of other questions which involve at least collisions if not conflicts between nonalined countries. President Tito clearly stated that it is necessary to seek ways of resolving these situations peacefully and once again he emphasized certain principles (?in this connection): Each people, each state has the sole right to decide on its own road, to decide on the social system in which it wants to live. If we look at Kampuchea, it is clear to everyone but the Vietnamese, or it is clear to them but they are emphasizing this [what they are saying] for certain tactical reasons, for what Pham Van Dong said at the conference yesterday that at last year's Ministerial Conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia prevented the adoption of a declaration by which Vietnam and Kampuchea would pledge to seek a peaceful solution for their (?dispute) [sentence as heard]. At that time our foreign minister Minic visited both Kampuchea and Vietnam and had talks with the leaders of both states on the need to find a peaceful solution. Our present secretary for foreign affairs, Vrhovec already spoke on these matters during the procedural debate when the Vietnamese foreign affairs minister raised this question. Pham Van Dong again raised this question yesterday.

President Tito clearly said: In Indochina we will only be able to begin to seek a peaceful solution and we will only be able to begin to speak about coexistence of peoples when all the armies that are now in foreign territories withdraw to their own countries. We have never insisted [Dolanc corrects himself] supported the Pol Pot regime. This is clear to all. We are not defending Pol Pot at all. We are defending the principle of the right to independence; we are against interventions by foreign armies; we are in favor of strict respect for the principle of a free choice of social system. I think that it is on the basis of these principles alone that we can seek a solution.

This morning I had an opportunity to read some comments by our citizens. The information obtained by the League of Communists shows how extraordinarily the principles stated by President Tito in his speech in Havana are supported. But what is interesting is that in their comments, some people express the belief that the question now is whether Kampuchea's seat will remain vacant or whether it will be occupied by a representative of Democratic Kampuchea, and that it now depends on this who will win at the conference, if I may put it this way. I think that at this time the only solution likely to be in the interest of the unity of the movement is a vacant seat. I do not know what the decision will be but I think nevertheless that the solution will move in this direction because it probably simply would not be wise to break up the conference over the problem of Kampuchea's representation. For this reason the states that have differing views on this problem will simply have to consent to a solution of this kind.

[Question] (?Judging) by the reports we have received and also by the reports published elsewhere in the world, it seems that this question of Kampuchea is constantly present, that in some way it is possible to gain the impression that it is really the central question of the entire conference, as though there were no other problems, that it all started with the protocol procedure to decide who would occupy the seat and that this question now persists.

But after other speakers--not only President Tito--stressed that this is essentially a question of defending the principle of noninterference, non-imposition of someone else's will [another journalist intercedes adding: "independence and sovereignty"], it has become clear that the movement would be weakened if it renounced these principles--rather than if the regime of one or another color occupies the seat at the conference.

[Question] You see, I think that your claim could be partly correct, because on the basis of the introductory speech, the average person could gather the impression that all that is important for the world and for the nonalined movement is what is happening in the Middle East, what is happening in Kampuchea, what is happening in the Sahara and Ethiopia and so on and so forth. But following the speech by Tito, who called attention to the main problems--the debate, I would say--these commentaries began to gravitate in another direction, because in his speech Tito called attention to world problems, the problems of peace and the problems of international cooperation in the economic field. These are the essential problems of the contemporary world. For this reason, too, we can say that today the nonalined movement is the conscience of mankind, as we have called it, and for this reason we are able to say today that the world no longer depends only on the two blocs, but that rather it also depends on what direction the nonalined movement will follow in future.

[Question] (?Comrade Dolanc, how would I phrase another thought:) Now, during the Havana conference, one notices how the West, Western circles, are showing intense interest in the nonalined movement. Before the conference, or rather before the (?what we call) radical line was manifested, the West did not (?pay much attention) to the nonalined movement. Now I could say that they are waiting with baited breath to see how the conference will develop and how it will end and what it will bring to the world. Why this (?change)?

[Answer] You see, in my view it is not quite true that they did not pay attention earlier. I think that a certain interest did exist at an earlier time, but it is quite logical that it has increased now. The tone issued by the introductory speech quite certainly caused a reaction on the other side, let me say the other bloc. They began to ask which way the movement would actually turn, for the problems arising in the movement will most certainly affect the balance of power in the world. Therefore this reaction is quite normal. This very reaction shows how necessary such a speech by Tito was and how misdirected the tone adopted in the introductory speech was. The reaction itself shows where the world would end if the nonalined decided in favor of one bloc, as Ludvik Skoberne put it in his first question.

[Question] (?In the assessments of) President Tito's speech, (?the opinion) prevails, I think, that it was a great, statesmanlike speech, but there are also various (?sensational reports which) we read in the Soviet press and in some other countries [words indistinct].

[Answer] As far as I know about the Soviet press, it was only three very insignificant newspapers that carried news items on the speech. I think that what Comrade Tito said was not published anywhere in the East, except in Romania.

[Question] How would you comment on this moderation and restraint in commenting on Havana in general, or rather on this selective commenting? [another journalist interjects; words indistinct]

[Answer] Well, that is their policy. I would not wish to comment on it now. It is a policy which in my view is quite certainly shortsighted and which [Dolanc hesitates] which, above all, does not benefit them. [paragraph continues]

I think that the commentaries on President Tito's speech throughout the world are, I would say, 100 percent extremely positive, extremely praising, and they all express what I have said: That Tito was able to elevate himself with a true statesman's wisdom above the immediate interests and problems to indicate the basic problems of the world.

I would say another thing here. Tito said in his speech that what is extremely important is not just that a few governments accept the principles of nonalinement or that the movement has now increased by eight new members, but what is important is when you look at the number of the political parties and movements in the world at this moment that are putting the principles of nonalinement in their programs.

[Question] It is interesting that, for instance, the Italian paper "L'UNITA" has reported a great deal and very extensively on all aspects of nonalinement, not only the conference but all the movement, and it sees in it a prospect for solving not only those problems which bother the states which [several words indistinct].

[Answer] L'UNITA is the newspaper of the PCI, which at its latest congress this year said many positive things about the nonalined movement. But you also have a number of other political parties--socialist, social-democratic, democratic, liberal--which are adopting the direction of the nonalined movement, if not wholly then at least in part.

[Question] You have had an opportunity in Havana to see that the nonalined movement is acquiring a growing European dimension. Europe will now have one more seat in the Coordination Bureau, rotating with Africa.

[Answer] I think it will rotate it with Latin America.

[Question] I think here--I mean the expansion of the Coordination Bureau--it is a matter of an essential question of democratization in the movement. In addition we have the decision that others will also be able to attend the sessions of the bureau. What is the prospect of the development of this democratization and what [several words indistinct].

[Answer] I think that this question is of extraordinary importance at the moment. First, as you have mentioned, the question of the universality of the movement, it seems, has again to be brought to the fore in the movement, for the movement is not only a movement of three continents, as was said several times at this conference--which is to say the movement of Latin America, Africa and Asia--but it is a universal movement, which is to say of all the world including Europe. The presence of, I believe, eight or nine representatives of Europe certainly demonstrates the interest of Europe.

Democratization is a necessary condition in the future for the movement to remain united and capable of action. This democratization is manifested--at least the Yugoslav proposals aim at this--in the increase in the number of vice presidents to the coordinator--it is not a president but a coordinator of the movement--, the increase in the number of the Coordination Bureau members, the right of attendance by others, high-level meetings within the United Nations, and a number of other proposals which, I would say, will be able to prevent anyone as an individual or a group from obtaining a decisive influence on the orientation of the movement in the coming period.

[Question] Here we speak on the one hand about a broad democratization, a broad democratic discussion, and on the other about efficiency. I think that sometimes a dilemma appears here. For instance, when we speak about consensus. Now in Havana, I mean, in the nonalined movement, this is very much present and very much respected, but on the other hand vital questions of principle, such as for instance the case of Kampuchea, appear.

Some collisions occur when, I would say, the political will for agreement is not present everywhere, when a minority attempts, I would say, blackmail in a certain way because of this consensus.

[Answer] I think you are quite right, although the question of consensus among the nonalined is not posed as it usually is in political practice and certain positions may be adopted even if not all are in favor. It is a matter of a uniform, I may say, political direction.

It is quite certainly a fact that there will be no action ability without a democratization of the movement. Therefore I put the question the other way around. If anybody wanted to push through his will, the will of a minority, then it would be in the interest of so-called action ability to frustrate him. The action ability of the movement will be the stronger, the more democratic the relations in the movement are. One of the traits of the movement is certainly democracy.

[Question] This means that the movement is worth as much as those who carry it. If they are prepared to accept this principle (?in the spirit of) democracy [words indistinct].

[Answer] I believe that no one should be disturbed--and this includes our public--because in these first days of the sixth conference the voices of some--what you call radical--members of the movement have been predominant. Everybody will speak and therefore I think that (?there will be an opportunity for hearing) a different tone. The preparations as well as the ministerial meeting, and the discussions in the political and economic committees have demonstrated that a great majority of the nonalined movement members maintain positions presented at the conference by President Tito to the world.

[Question] It is precisely this confrontation that has, I think, (?in a way) provoked the so-called silent majority. It is noted that an extraordinarily large number of countries want to take an active part in the discussion, and they also express their position [another journalist interrupts--several words indistinct] that somebody would assume the leadership of the movement.

[Answer] There has never been any leadership [liderstvo] in the nonalined movement and leadership is not possible.

[Question] I thank you on behalf of the three of us and on behalf of our listeners for this interview. Thank you and au revoir.

POLITIKA REVIEWS CASTRO SPEECH, EFFORTS TO WIN ARAB SUPPORT

AU062130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Djuka Julius report]

[Excerpts] Havana, 4 September--There is no doubt that yesterday belonged to Cuban President Fidel Castro, who made an interesting and impressive speech. Castro's speech was presented in his well-known style--although he did not improvise, as he usually does. He read the prepared text in an emotional way. Without beating about the bush Castro presented the Cuban views and positions on the world development and nonalinement, returning to true and proper Cuban theses and assessments. Because of its oviously controversial nature the speech of the Cuban president was received with varied and mixed feelings in the circles of the hundred and some delegations present. [paragraph continues]

From all the sides one heard--almost without exception--respect for Castro's sincere words and frank delivery, but at the same time only a relatively small number of the countries with leanings toward Cuba fully agreed with his assessments and views, while very many delegations believed that Castro abandoned the true nonbloc nature of nonalinement, so that the speech appeared one-sided and favoring one bloc, which is to say the Soviet one.

One had the impression that, with his speech yesterday, Fidel Castro did not care much for or strive to come closer to the positions of the majority of the movement and their stands, particularly on the need to preserve the original principles, aims and directions of the nonalined movement and policy. For instance, he did not even mention the nonbloc direction, but paid more attention precisely to the presentation of the Cuban interpretations of nonalinement which are still based on the idea of "the natural alliance" with one of the blocs. Inspired by Castro's speech, PRENSA LATINA immediately carried a commentary which says that Castro, at the very beginning of his 3-year term as the "president of the nonalined movement," introduced "a new tone" in the movement which will probably be his approach and style as coordinator.

Yesterday--the first day of the sixth summit, the day of its ceremonial opening--quite suddenly and unexpectedly saw a debate on the Middle East, or rather on Egyptian policy and positions, which lasted several hours.

It continues to be believed that the proposal of Arab countries to expel Egypt from the nonalined movement lacks the necessary consensus and majority, so that even Fidel Castro in his speech did not mention it. It was, nevertheless, quite obvious that Cuba--through the speeches by its officials and the debate provoked by Egypt--not only endeavored to gain the widest possible emotional support of the Arab countries concerning the Middle East and the rights of the Palestinians--a consensus exists in this respect among the nonalined countries--but also wished and sought to gain Arab support and applause for its overall design and orientation.

The content, course and direction of the general debate of the heads of states or governments is therefore awaited with great interest.

In a day or two, when it will be seen how the leading statesmen of the nonalined countries look at world currents and dilemmas--or rather at the tasks and the direction of the nonalined movement--it will be possible to say more clearly what the outcome of this sixth summit of the nonalined countries will be.

POLITIKA SCORES CUBA OVER VIEWS ON NONALINEMENT

AU052130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "Consistency and Temptations"]

[Text] The sixth meeting of heads of the nonalined states, which begins today, has so far provoked greater interest in the world than all previous meetings. In a way, this is easy to understand: We live in turbulent times full of rivalries of all kinds between the blocs and the individual countries, and thus one simply instinctively expects a substantial contribution from the nonalined countries in improving the international atmosphere and one expects that these countries will sensibly foresee the concrete possibilities for resolving the unsolved, burning problems of mankind more speedily and more successfully. This interest is encouraged by the very fact that the nonalined movement has, from one year to the next--one could say from one day to the next--rallied more and more independent countries, directed toward different, more just political and economic relations in a world full of injustice.

This substantial increase in interest is even more significant if we compare it with certain past periods. At that time not even minimum attention was paid publicly to nonalinement or to the movement's activities in the largest bloc centers. For example, on the very eve of the beginning of the Belgrade conference in 1961, one of the great powers carried out the largest nuclear test ever.

It is more usual now and certainly more characteristic that many international statements of the two largest bloc powers speak about the nonalined movement with much more public respect. Official statements are even released about the importance of the movement--where until recently only senseless slander was spread about the movement which "concerns itself with intrigues."

However, it would be one-sided, and even naive, to evaluate the current increased interest in the movement--which has on its balance sheet the prevention of the widest possible conflicts, the launching and the constant realization of the struggle for a new economic system and the painful transfer of the disarmament problem to UN competence--solely with the evident strengthening of its reputation and influence. In a world such as this, reputation more frequently gives impetus to malicious animosity then to recognition and desire for "pure" cooperation. Hence, what at this time influences the world's interest in the meeting which begins today is also linked with certain direct circumstances in which the meeting is being prepared and held.

What is involved here are not only certain actions of the host which, it is true, do not resemble the best democratic traditions or the respect for the adopted principles which have distinguished the nonalined movement from its beginning. The unpleasant scenes of prejudice in withdrawing or declining to issue visas, in housing the "unwanted" delegations practically outside the conference's working area and the unexplained reduction of the right and admission of press teams which probably "do not instill sufficient confidence", are sooner linked with the mentality and practice prevailing in the headquarters of international alliances and organizations which have no direct connection with nonalinement. All this also creates the wrong impression of a crisis which allegedly exists in the movement and which, whether one wants this or not, increases the interest of public opinion, particularly of that opinion which is not otherwise distinguished by a well-meaning correctness toward the policy and practice of nonalinement.

What is also involved is, to a certain extent, the fact that prior to the present meeting the scope was artificially expanded step-by-step for assessments and positions on nonalinement which would practically lead to its liquidation. In a world which is burdened to such an extent with divisions, rivalries and dangerous vacillations in the process of the relaxation of international tension, this would naturally be dangerous for peace; yet it does not curb the ambitions expressed for redirecting the movement nearly two full decades after its founding.

It certainly sounds absurd, but it is not incorrect that today one hears about the efforts of certain--true, they are small in number--members of the movement which, among other things, are distinguished by close links with certain bloc centers, which are working to make the nonalined movement "a natural ally" of one of the blocs, the one that embraces about half of states in the world with a socialist internal system. Only that well-known and, naturally, steady tradition of the movement's anti-imperialist orientation is stressed, although hardly anyone referred to it when the brutal anticolonial struggle reached its peak in the world and engaged nearly all forces of the movement. Clever formulas are even being sought and offered about "a natural alliance when this alliance is outside the context of bloc rivalry." The effort is also being felt of imposing internal principles of organization which would make the movement "more effective" by following a procedure which cannot be called anything but "brief."

Naturally, all this not only encourages interest in today's meeting, but at the same time also represents a test of consistency, as well as a specific temptation which the movement must resist, as it has resisted many other temptations in the past. Everything that does not lead to a respect for borders, freedom and the choice of one's internal system, the acceptance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, a harmonious and principled solution of the hotbeds of crises, or which leads to introducing bloc divisions and rivalries into the movement, has no essential connection with nonalinement as policy.

Hence, it is not difficult to understand the real importance of the meeting which begins today. It can be said that it is not difficult to understand that ambitions are appearing which have little in common with the policy of nonalinement, and little in common with the movement because they smell of accidental or intentional misunderstanding of the direction and relations of nonalinement toward the problems of the real world.

PROTEST OVER CUBAN MINISTER'S ACTION ON KAMPUCHEA

LD061638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Report from Havana by Miodrag Vukmanovic]

[Excerpt] Yesterday's ministerial conference at the Havana nonalined meeting, which was held parallel with the plenum of the summit, had an irregular end. The chairman, Cuban Minister Malmierca, broke off the session by concluding that there was not consensus on Kampuchea's representation because two delegations from that country were in Havana; and so until consensus was reached the formula of the "empty chairs" would be applied. This attitude of the ministers is to be passed on to the plenum of the summit. Malmierca's action shocked many delegations because, what is at stake is not the spurious question of two delegations from Kampuchea, but the fact that people who up to some 20 days ago were being prevented from attending the conference. Late last night protests were indicated about the undemocratic action by Minister Malmierca.

BORBA REPORTERS ON KAMPUCHEAN'S REPRESENTATION IN HAVANA

AU061600 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[B. Decermic and SL. Pavlovic report]

[Excerpt] Havana, 3 September--Failing to find a solution, the ministers of foreign affairs passed the problem of the presence of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea to the heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries, who will resolve it either within the framework of the summit conference's bureau or in some other way. The fact that this problem, about which a very long and comprehensive debate was held both at the sessions of the preparatory committee held at the ambassadorial level and at the ministerial conference and in which more than half of the delegations present spoke, was not removed from the agenda demonstrates that what is involved is not at all a simple matter of protocol. What is involved are the essential principles of the policy of nonalinement, and this is noninterference in the affairs of other countries, or rather a condemnation of every outside intervention, particularly an armed intervention against any sovereign and independent country.

Evolution

Some people believe that this takes up much of the delegates' time, exhausts excessively their strength and their work potential and reduces the time and scope for engagement on other important questions on the agenda. [paragraph continues]

However, the great majority grasped in a politically mature manner and clearly what was really involved. Its message is: To pass over this lightly, in general to allow this problem to be suppressed, means to abandon some of the fundamental positions of nonalinement. It means to agree with the theory of "limited sovereignty," to reconcile oneself with the possibility that tomorrow somebody else will be its new victim.

Simply, what is involved is to point to and condemn the policy of blitzkrieg and the policy of treating as a fait accompli all acts of changing by force the social systems and regimes in the individual countries by foreign military force, or any foreign intervention.

ZAGREB RADIO REPORTS ON ZHUKOV PRAVDA ARTICLE ON NONALINED SUMMIT

LD022240 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Despite the stress laid on the difficulties of the nonalined movement in the very complicated international circumstances, the majority of commentaries in foreign news agencies and newspapers express strong optimism over the final success of the nonalined summit meeting, the future growth of the movement and the strengthening of its role in the world as a very necessary factor.

However, nonalined policy is not viewed like this everywhere. Thus, PRAVDA commentator Zhukov has set out the essence of Moscow's view of the Havana nonalined summit, but not by pointing to the essence of nonalinement or the movement's independent and extra-bloc policy. The impression is being created in public that the Havana conference is proceeding within dimensions which are acceptable to Moscow. It is being stressed that the nonalined rely on the aid of the socialist countries. As a logical continuation of this thesis, Sveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent in Moscow, reports:

[Maslesa telephone recording] Yuriy Zhukov, a leading Moscow commentator, today expressed on the pages of PRAVDA the essence of the views held here on the Havana conference and on nonalinement in general. He said that the Soviet public welcomes this forum and that it wishes it complete success as regards consolidating the unity of the movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. By the exclusive insistence on the anti-imperialist direction of the movement and the parallel absence of any indication of nonalinement as a universal factor in international relations or its independent and extra-bloc role, the impression is being created among the public here that things in Havana are unfolding only within dimensions which are accepted here. Hence, the second accent which is also powerfully present in commentaries here: that the nonalined countries have always depended and still depend today on the aid of the socialist countries. To this is logically attached the thesis of some kind, and someone's, subversive activity at the conference itself, a fact which is implied to readers by today's PRAVDA. At the same time concern is expressed over the alleged conflict between champions of two conceptions of the movement and the danger of its splitting, which certainly does not suit the course of discussions in Havana nor the very essence of nonalinement.

TITO GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE NEWSPAPER AL-ANWAR

NC171840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1103 GMT 12 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 12 August--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has emphasized that his country would oppose the isolation of any nonalined state and preferred the solution of any dispute or problem within the framework of the nonalined movement.

He expressed the hope that the nonalined summit conference, which will be held in Cuba in September, would be an occasion for asserting the spirit of solidarity and unity among the nonalined states.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR published today, President Tito said that all indications emphasize that the nonalined summit conference in Cuba would be the most successful nonalined conference so far and a turning point in its history, pushing it forward toward world peace.

The Yugoslav president affirmed that any settlement of the Middle East problem must not be at the expense of the Palestinian people, and that the solution of this problem was linked with the solution of the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of the Middle East problem.

President Tito added that a solution of the Middle East problem can be achieved through complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, determine their own fate and establish their own independent state.

The Yugoslav president said that all attempts to solve the problem through other methods would lead to increasing tension in the area, thus triggering an explosion in it and increasing the threat to world peace.

Discussing the Lebanese problem, President Tito said that it must be solved within the framework of guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, protecting the interests of the Palestinians and halting the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon.

The Yugoslav president then praised Yugoslav-Arab relations, describing them as good and constantly becoming stronger. He said that Yugoslavia would constantly work to further develop these relations.

$15 MILLION CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

LD310634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 30, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav business economists signed here today with representatives of the Ethiopian Ministry for State-Owned Farms a 15 million dollar worth agreement on the sale on credit to Ethiopia of tractors, combines and trailers.

This is the largest devliery in the Yugoslav-Ethiopian trade so far. The credit has been granted under very favourable terms. The goods will be delivered by the beginning of next year.

TITO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MOUNTBATTEN'S DEATH

AU061248 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 28 August TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain:

"It is with regret that I have learned the news about the tragic death of Lord Mountbatten, whom I personally knew and respected. I send Your Majesty and members of the royal family expressions of sincere condolences."